VOLUME XXXI.

OPENING.

OPENING TO-DAY.

We continue our Millinery Opening through to-day, Friday.

We will also exhibit a very at tractive stock of DECKER AND REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS at extremely low prices.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO. 137 & 139 State-st.

to the wife of Clarke

Puesday evening, April ride's mother, Mrs O. by the Rev. D. N. Millard, of Chicago, te of Mouroe, Wis.

at Aurora, after pre

OUNCEMENTS.

SALES.

VARD.

TERS & CO.

MS & CLOTHING.

il 5, at 9:30 o'clock at

JAN. 1856.

UCTIONEERS.

Furniture Sale

over 21 years), at their 120 Wabash-av.

ale of REAL ESTATE.

UPT SALE

NTINUED

& CO.'S

Furniture Sale,

a. m., at their ducti

lousehold Goods, Car-ltoves, &c. y, 2 Open Buggies, Offe

STOCK

at 9:30 e'clock. e Hollow Wane.

TURE

G STYLES

at 9 o'clock,

d Rockingham Ware, rea Set. 144 pieces.

ts and Bedsteads.

TURE.

assortment of house-re-cension and Marole Top-Chairs, Walnut Belf-s, Walnut Chairs and feet, Parier and Office-and Wood Carpets, Offi-Machiaes, Wheeler & Kee.

ggies, Phaetons, and

ROY & CO.,

iday's Sale,

of first-class Rosi

nber Sets.

d-hand Carpets.

CLAPP,

at 10 a. m.

& CO.,

RUSH.

OF PANCY

BRATED throughout ion-expressed to all I b and upward at 60c/per b. Address BUNTHER, Confee Chicago.

uits,

M. Phaetons, Rend GORE & CO., Auctra

ids & Jewelry

ERS & CO.,

ADE SALE.

CHROMO BUSINESS CARDS.

Prang's Chromo Business Cards.

A number of new designs just re-eived for the Spring trade. P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, 100 & 102 MADISON-ST. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

EVERY VARIETY

RXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madra, to his
brother at
WORCESTER,
May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PER RINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

> Lea Derinis JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

> > NEW YORK.

ONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE.

Houses to Rent. SCUDDER & MASON. EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 101 Washington-st.,

and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LUCAL 8 and BONDS. 85 on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low 10 PER CT CICERO TOWN BONDS FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL. Foreign Exchange bought and sold. City and County Orders and Vouchers bought or money advanced on same. Rents discounted and money loaned on mortgage and warehouse receipts. LAZAL'S SILVER-mas, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

TO RENT. TO RENT.

From May 1, store southeast corner of South Water and Franklin-sas, occupied by Durand Broa. & Co.; size, South 15 feet, 4 stories and basements. Suitable for wholesale grocery business or commission. Can be di-vided. Two elevators. JOHN WOODRRIDGE, JR... 18, 106 Dearborn-st. FOR RENT.

FOR RENT---173 ASHLAND-AV. (Northwest corner Adams-st.), an elegant residence; inest location or West Side. Furniture (all new last par) for sale, if desired, WM. C. HEYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

DOCK For Rent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT---KENWOOD. A large brick house; lot 100x150 ft.; Madison-av. hear Forty-eighth-st. Apply to COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO LET. The first-class store No. 86 Michigan-av., 30x130, ex-tending through to Contral-av. Has water-clevators and a suitable for hardware or greenry trade, MAD & COE, 150 Le Salte-st.

HOTELS. SANDS HOUSE, Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,

\$2.00 PER DAY.

NEW HOUSE-ELEGANTLY PURNISHED. REAL ESTATE.

Aldine Square

tion wanted as Bookkeeper or Cashler, by a married man who can be highly recommended freeta and furmer a miloyers. Address H. CHANNON e. Co., 212 South Water st.

A GENERAL AGENT is wanted to superintend the sale in the Northwest of the great memorial picture, "THE AMERICAN VANGELISTS." This is a rare opportunity for a relate man having \$500 or upwards. Call at Boom 8, 40, 184 South Clark-st. MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP.

WHEN BUYING SOAF PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

Mottled German There is None Better,

OR MORE ECONOMICAL POR PAMILY USE.

WASHINGTON.

The New Departure in Louisiana Fast Caining Popularity.

Gov. Packard Writes a Plain Spoken Open Letter to the President.

Hints as to Departmental Reforms to Be Inaugurated.

Contractor Hansoom in Collision with Secretary Thompson

Which Is Likely to Result in an Immediate Vacancy.

Several of Bristow's Champions Reinstated in Office.

Prominent Instances of the Decline and Fall of Political Influence.

A Sad Season for Professional Jobbers and Ring Contractors.

Unpleasant News for the Second Batch of the Chicago Whisky Thieves.

LOUISIANA.

OOX APPEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 5.—Sunset Cox New Orleans, La., April 5.—Sunset Cox reached the city this morning, and was in conference with representatives of both parties during the day. His mission is understood to be the consolidation of the Democrats as against any administration movement. He fears a trade which may result in transferring the Speakership of the new House to the Republicans. Prominent conservatives here say such an arrangement will be made in case Gov. Hayes policy is carried out in good faith. Cox made no headway to-day. He found the conservative element stronger than he had anticipated. Lieut.-Gov. Penn. one of servative element stronger than he had anticipated. Lieut-Gov. Penn, one of the leaders or the new party, is looming up as a candidate for United States Senator. His friends announce him for the position. He takes no active part in the matter, but is understood to be

WILLING TO SERVE.
Warmoth is also looking after the Senatorship He has a small following, and is said to be at the head of an insignificant party of his own, the head of an insignificant party of his own, the only purpose of which is to hold the balance of power, and thereby command terms. Warmoth, who used to be the most accessible man in New Orleans, now shuts himself up as against newspaper men, and says he has no views that he desires to communicate to the public. His anxiety to be on the winning side, and his uncertainty as to which that side may be, controls his actions more than any other motives. The conservative Administration party is

GATHERING STRENGTH EVERY DAY.

His anxiety to be on the winning side, and his uncertainty as to which that side may be, controls his actions were than any other motives. The conservative Administration party is GATHERING STRENGTH EVERT DAY.

It has support especially among solid country planters, who care for nothing so much as for peace and permanence in local affairs. Many of these country gentlemen are old Whigs. One of them said to-night that the Whig party in the South had been playing the part of Rip Van Winkle. Now it is wide awake, and proposes to assert itself. What it waits for is a non-Democratic party not too rescally to affiliate with Federal domination, said the speaker. That is the only power that has held the Democratic party together in this State since the Liberal movement of 1872.

THE ANTI-PACKARD MEETING to-morrow promises to be imposing in point of numbers. It well be under the influence of Conservative people, whom Nicholis is supposed to lead. The speakers have been selected with reference to their moderation. The resolutions have already been drawn up, and a member of the committee engaged in draughting them assured me they will be in accord with the policy of the Administration. Wiltz, the Lieutenant-Governor, and leader of the ultrawing of the party, has been completely put down. He is at the bead of the New Orleans Tammany, leading the New Orleans firemen and the boys generally. These have been obliged to give way for the present to the strong Liberal Democratic element.

GOV. BROWN.

of the Commission, arrived this morning. He was closeted for some time with Senator Texada, and seemed anxious to arrive at the Democratic entiment regarding the situation. When asked for a statement of his views, he refused to speak, preferring to wait till he had consulted with his associates. They arrived in the evening, and immediately retired. Gov. Nicholis had a brief conference with them, which amounted simply to an introduction.

The speech of Cox before the Packard Legislature was the subject of much honorous comment to-nigh

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Gov. Packard addresses the following open letter to the President: PACKARD.

dresses the following open letter to the President:

LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Onterns, April, 1877.—To His Excellency President Hopes, Washington, D. C.—Sin: Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the instruct one issues to the Commission delegated by you to visit this State and report upon the situation of affairs either gachide or do not direct inquiry upon three essential points:

1. Which is the legal judiciary?

3. Does domestic violence and insurrection prevai within the meaning of Sec. 4, Art. 4, of the Constitution of the United States?

PIRET.

On the first of the points the instructions say the service desired of, and entrusted to, his Commission does not include any examination into, or report upon, the facts of the recent State election. This inhibits the Commission from all inquiry as to who are entitled to the office of Governor and Lientenant-Governor by virtue of the late election, and the canvass of votes by the General Assembly, and also as to who were elected to the other disputed State offices. It is my desire that searching and satisfactory investigation should be made upon this important point. I believe the institute of the recognition of the state that your Excellency is in doubt upon this point, as repeated requests for recognition of my dovernment have not yet been responded to, and I

confess that, having received several hundred more votes than some of the Republican Presidential Electors, I did not anticipate that my title would thus be put in question.

It further seems to me that, in considering the situation of affairs in this State, it is of material importance to ascertain whether the Supreme Court appointed in obedience to the Constitution by my predecessor. Gov. Kellorg is the legal Court. If it be so determined by the Commission, the ascertainment of that fact will probably prove of assistance in the solution of existing difficulties. If the opposing Nicholis Court be found to be "entitled to no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any one other citizen of the State," the nation will surely justify the Commission in so declaring. By investigation on these two points your Excellency will be thus able to ascertain the lawful executive and judicial branches of the State Government. The legislative branch will adjust itself when you detarmine who is the Executive of the State. The fact as to which Government was elected being once established, the Commission would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion. propriations made are considerably less than those of a quarter of a century ago, when the naval establishment was not half its present size.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

To the Western Associated Fress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Secretary of the Navy, prior to his departure for Terre Haute, Ind., last evening, issued the following circular:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1877.—The Secretary of the Navy reg. est that it has become his duty to announce to the officers of the naval service that the amount of money found by him in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation "for the pay of the navy," is insufficient to pay the officers for the months of April, May, and June. The Secretary proposes to retain as much as may be found necessary of what there is in the Treasury under "pay of the navy" for the purpose of paying allotments to the wives of officers and sallors whose husbands are abroad in the service of their country, and unable to otherwise provide for them, and in this purpose the Secretary feels he will be sustained by every high-minded, homerable officer in the navy of the United States.

R. W. Thompson,
Secretary of the Navy.

would probably find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion.

THIRD.

On the third point, as to whether or not there exists such domestic violence and insurrection against that Government as is contemplated by Sec. 4, Art. 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and Secs. 5, 297, 5, 299, and 5, 300 of the United States Revised Statutes, the honorable Secretary of State, differing from Chief Justice Taney and the United States Supreme Court in the well-known case of Luther vs. Bordon, holds, if I correctly understand his letter of instructions, that neither the constitutional provision nor the acts of Congress were framed with the design of giving the President power to decide between contesting claimants to State Governments in the case referred to.

CHIEF-JUSTICE TANEY,

neither the constitutional provision nor the acts of Congress were framed with the design of giving the President power to decide between contesting claimants to State Governments in the case referred to.

CHIEF-JUSTICE TANKY, as the organ of the Court, said: "By this act the power of deciding whether the exigency had arisen upon which the Government of the United States is bound to interfere is given to the Fresident, he to act upon the application of the Legislature or the Executive, and consequently he must determine what body of men constitute the Legislature and who is the Governor before he am act. The fact that both parties chim the right to the Government cannot after the case, for both cannot be entitled to it. If there is an armed conflict, like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic violence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful covernment, and the Fresident must of necessity decide which is the Government and which party is unlawfully against it before he can perfect the design in the case of the continuous of the commission were prepared is unlerstood to favor a line of policy tower, this State which has been forced now of the Commission were prepared is unlerstood to favor a line of policy tower, this State which has been forced now of the Commission were prepared is unlerstood to favor a line of policy tower, this State which has been forced now of the the state, puolished in the Autional Republican of the 30th inst, from which I quote: "I then told Mr. hastlews that his viewe and those he attributed to Gov. Hayes had voted for Tackard, the supporters of Tilden were the supporters of Nicholis; that the Returning Board which had assumed to award the vote of Louisiana to Hayes had awarded also majority to Packard, and that I did not see how Mr. Hayes could consistently sustain Nicholis meder the circumstance. He replied very quickly: 'I can see very easily how Nicholis can be enatained. I do not assume to speak absolutely for Gov. Hayes, but only pro

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSEED REFORMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Secretary Sherman, in the progress of his plans for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, to seganization of the freasury bepartment, to se-cure more efficiency and greater economy, has several projects under consideration. One of these is the consolidation of the Secret-Service force with the force of Special Customs Agents. There are twenty Special Agents of the customs service appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The law authorizing the appointment defines their duties with respect to the examination of Collectors' books and detection of frands upon the revenue. The Secret-Service force is a force supported by annual appropriation made for the suppression of counterfeiting and the detection of other frauds. It has been suggested to the Secretary that these two organizations can be consolidated into one and placed under

the charge of one man with GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE SERVICE. This, it is claimed, can be done without new legislation under the authority already vested in the Secretary of the Treasury. Indeed, the practice has been for some years to use these two forces to some extent interchangeably. In addition to the regular work, Secret-Service

addition to the regular work, Secret-Service Agents have frequently been employed in the detection of customs and internal revenue frauds. This has been especially true within the last four years, when in all the great raids either on the Customs or reverse, notably the Whisky Ring, the Secret-Service did efficient work.

ONE REASON URGED for their consolidation of these two forces is, under Elmer Washburd's administration of the Secret-Service, counterfeiting as a busingss in this country was destroyed. It is said that there is not a single counterfeit plate being engraved in the country to-day, and that the only work now for the Secret-Service is to prevent counterfeit money from obtaining circulation. One of the Assistant Secretaries is now engaged in examining this subject, and will soon report to Secretary Sherman.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

HANSCOM IN TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Naval-Conwashington, D. Q. April S.—Navai-Constructor Hauseom, who was reinstated by Congress some years since through the influence of a bogus announcement on the floor of the House that the frigate Tennessee had been sent to sea in an unseasworthy condition, has got into trouble with the new management of the Navy Department. Secretary Thompson has issued an order suspending certain classes of as years. suspending certain classes of payments. Hansom let the matter run ten days in his Division

Robeson says Thompson will find it difficult to run the navy as it is now erganized on the appropriations made by the list Congress, which are considerably less than those of a quarter of a century ago, when the naval establishment rule is strictly adhered to all the strictly adher

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

The deficiency required to pay the officers for three months will be about three-quarters of a million.

BOBESON'S ADMINISTRATION. Ex-Secretary Robeson asserts that the money for the sale of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard will be found properly accounted for. He says the trouble is that the Bursau of Yards and Docks thought it was entitled to be credited with the proceeds of the sale, whereas it was distributed among the various bursaus.

THE OFFICES.

THE PROPER TEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 5.—Two appointments were made for Kentucky to-day of more than ordinary significance. Capt. S. D. Brown, who was Special agent for the Post-Office of that State at the time of the Cincinnati Convention, was almost immediately thereafter peremptorily disminsed by order of President Grant, the only reason given being that he had been a friend of Gen. Bristow. He was the first of a considerable number of excellent officers removed solely for that reason. Upon the facts being brought to the attention of Fostmaster-General Key, he, after satisfying himself by inquiry that Brown had been a faithful and efficient officer, immediately ordered his reinstatement. The execution of the order was delayed a few days until Col. Brown could be restored to the exact position he held before. The restoration was made without even the formality of a written application, as a simple act of justice to a good officer.

ANOTHER. THE OFFICES.

To-day Mr. T. O. Shackelford, of Shelbyville, Ky., was commissioned Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, vice James P. Luce, of Indiana, who has held this office eight years. It was decided to give it to a citizen of Kentucky. Mr. Shack-

to give it to a citizen of Kentucky. Mr. Shackelford is a citizen of high standing, and has long
been one of the prominent Republicans in that
State. He was among the most active workers
for Bristow at Cincinnati, and as active after the
Convention to secure the election of Hayes.

GOOD-BY, FOLITICAL INFLUENCE.

A case was represented to Secretary Schurz
to-day in which great political pressure was
being used to remove an officer whose commission has two years to run. The Secretary inquired if the present incumbent was a good
officer, and, upon satisfying himself on that
point, informed those inquiring about the matter that such a man could not be moved by all
the recommendations of another that could
be piled up.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

RING CONTRACTORS.

A DEATH-BLOW TO PAVORITISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The new policy of the Post-Office Department of transacting its business without favoritism, and of breaking up something of a revolution in that branch of the Government service, and will probably cause considerable saving of expense. The disappointment of some of the paper manufacturers, who came to Washington for the purpose of bidding for the postal-card contract, and who supposed that they had certain advantages over other manufacturers, was very great, when they discovered yesterday that a new advertisement was to be made and the opening of contracts was to be postponed. In the discussion yester-day at the Post-Office Department, among some of those who intended to bid, A' CONTROVERST, AROSE between a member of the firm of Wilkinson Bros.

& Co., of Derby, Conn., and another New En-gland paper manufacturer. The latter, being somewhat provoked, accused Wilkinson of hav-ing said to him a few days ago: "We have got suspending certain classes of payments. Hanseom let the matter run ten days in his Division before sending out the order. The Secretary found this out, and Hanseom is now trying to think up an excuse which will satisfy Mr. Thompson that such neglect of his orders is the right thing. The matter was discovered by information reacaing the Secretary that notwithstanding his order payments were progressing at certain points as usual. Hanseom's place will be vacant at an early day.

Secretary Robeson in Preny Interviewed. He says the trouble about League Island arises from misapprehension of the rights of different bureaus under the appropriation. Robeson decided that the appropriation was not specially under the control of the Bureau of Docks, but that the expenditures of the other bureaus for these purposes should be paid out of this fund. Nearly half of the sum used is expended by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks. The onlance has been by the Bureau of Docks of the Indiance has been applied to favorite contractors before the time indicern' pay. Robeson says he used every means to induce Congress to make a full appropriated for pay has been applied strictly, but that the whole sum appropriated will not be sufficient to last beyond the list of May.

How have got a ring in the noses of these paper-manufacturers. We shall nave the postal-card contract on that the substitute was taking business. It is just such a kind of business as this that the Postmaster General intends to break up in future. Some of the suspicion that has heretofore surrounded Post-office Officials in connection with a minute or two of the time appointed for open i

for contracts is, that no work will be accepted which is not

**FULLY UP TO THE STANDARD

at the time the contract is awarded. If this rule is strictly adhered to, all manufacturers will have a chance to compete for Government work. Under the old system, when postal-cards, for instance, worth 25 per cent less than those called for by contract have been accepted, the bidder, who was aware of this fact in advance, had great advantage over another not in the ring, because he knew that it would be safe to place his proposals lower than he could if he expected to fulfill his contract to the letter. An expert in paper and stationery connected with another Department of the Government has been called upon three or four times during the last six or sight years to examine postal-cards and other stationery furnished to the Post-Office Department by contractors for the purpose of determining whether it was up to the standard or not. In no single instance did he find a contractor filling his obligations. If Postmaster-General Key can break up this favoritism in the Department he will do as great a service for the Government as Cresswell and Jewell did in destroying the straw-bid system.

THE WHISKY THIEVES.

ANOTHER STORM GATHERING.
Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The decision Washington, D. C., April 5.—The decision of the President, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Treasury that the pending whisky cases in the West shall be prosecuted in order that the little remnant of the whisky-ring prosecutions that is left may not be entirely lost, has had the effect to greate much excitement among the persons in Chicago and elsewhere who have not settled the civil suits against them. This is especially true as to the members of the first and second batch of the Chicago whisky-ring prosecutions. There can be little doubt that the new Administration is disposed to be quite severe with the second batch, posed to be quite severe with the second batch, composed of Hesing, Rush, Dickinson, Able, Powell, and others. Propositions to compromise their cases, engineered here by George McMullen, have been pending all winter, and were very nearly successful with the last Administration, possibly would have been entirely so but for the illness of the Secretary of the Treasury, which continued until the very close of the Administration.

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION had been made to compromise the civil suits against the several persons of the second batch, the propositions being based upon the alleged absolute poverty of all the persons named: Hessing, \$100, nominal; Dr. Rush, \$500; Powell, \$500; and Dickinson, Able & Co., \$1,000. But the present indications are that none of these propositions will be accepted, and that these propositions will be accepted, and that the law officers will be directed to permit the law to take its course. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury has already intimated as much, and it is now probable that the poverty of the second batch, even if pleaded with the joint eloquence of both Ingersoll and George McMullen, will not save the suits. The case seems to be much different with respect to the first batch, to which immunity was granted. The attention of the Secretary was to-day called to the cases of those who

by their attorney, Charles Reed, with the re-quest that as these persons had not, as was claimed, fulfilled their part of a joint contract between the Government and themselves the Government should not fulfill its part. Secretary Sherman agreed to examine the cases, and

be listed to be considered to the control of the co

losses be settled in accordance with it."
On the back of said letter of District-Attorney Bangs is an indorsement and recommendation by Attorney-General Taft in his own handwriting, which is as follows, viz.:

I recommend the settlement agreeably to the agreement as stated by United States Attorney Mark Bangs, in writing and on file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in the application of Roelle, Junker & Co., in said office, Feb. 20, 1877.

In addition to the above recommendation of Attorney-General Taft there is on file a recommendation in due form, made by Judge Taft in each case, that the cases be settled and compromised in pursuance of the agreement. There is also on file

A SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATION of District-Attorney Bangs that the cases be settled and compromised for \$100 by reason of said agreement. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also recommended in due form that the cases be settled and compromised for the nominal sum of \$100 by reason of said agreement. The continued tilness of Secretary Morrill prevented his advice and consent to the compromises, as required by Sec. 3,229 of the Revised Statutes.

THE CHIPPEWA. PRESENT STATUS OF THAT LONG-STANDING

THE CHIFFE WA.

STATUS OF THAT LONG-STANDING
FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—F. Weyerhausen, of Rock Island, President of the Beef
Slough Boom Company, or the Mississippi
Logging Company, E. S. Yeamans of Winona,
Minn., Counsel A. Lamb, W. J. Young of
Clinton, Ia., and other persons interested in
this Company, appeared before the AttorneyGeneral to-day in opposition to the order recently given authorizing G. E. Dixon to bring
suit to prevent the obstruction of navigation
of the Chippewa River by the driving of
loose logs down it. The Mississippi Logging
Company insist that the purpose of this
contemplated suit was to prevent the floating
of the loose logs down the Mississippi River
by that Company to its boom in the Beef
Slough, at the junction of the river with the
Mississippi. The purpose of the Mississippi
Logging Company, represented by their counsel
and by these gen-lemen, was to protest that
NO SUIT SHOULD BE BROUGHT
until after the end of the season, so that the
\$2,000,000 worth of logs claimed to be ready for
driving down the river might not be tied up in
the river by injunction. The Attorney General
stated that the authority given to Judge
Dixon did not contemplate interfering
with the logging at the present season.
Salusequentily Gov. Pound, of Wisconsin, representing the Chippewa Falls District, agreed
with the representatives of the Mississippi Logging Company, that the authority given Judge
Dixon should be so construed. The Company
then requested permission of the AttorneyGeneral to file arguments in favor of the
REVOCATION OF THE ORDER.

This was granted, and the arguments will be

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature at Springfield Yesterday.

prepared in order in the West and forwarded here between how and June 1. The following will be some of the principal points made by the Company: That the contest between the Mississippi Logzing and other interests on the Chippewa River should be settled by suita between themselves, and not through the use of the name of the United States; that the only basis for any such action is that the drifting of the logs by the Mississippi Logging Company down the river interferes with navigation.

ADUCATIONAL PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

Special Disputes to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The beneficial effect of the liberal Southern policy of the Ad-

enect of the heral Southern policy of the Ad-ministration already begins to be seen in a re-vival of interest in educational matters south of the Potomac. In his official correspondence with prominent educators of the South, Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has recent-ly received many assurances that a better spirit prevails in that region. Men who have been

prevails in that region. Men who have been engaged in the work of general education, and who have neretofore failed to have the sympathy or support of the people among whom they have labored, write that they can already discover a change for the better, and predict that if the Southern question can only be eliminated from Southern politics a greater interest will be shown in general educational matters than at any previous time since the

be shown in general educational matters than at any previous time since the War. In this same connection a conversation occurred to-day between the Rev. Dr. J. Van Epps, of Cleveland, O., and Alexander H. Stephens, who is confined to his room at the National Hotel by sickness. Both of these gentlemen look upon the American common-school system as one of the vital parts of our institutions. Dr. Van Epps thought the banner of our schools should float as high and as long as the

schools should float as high and as long as the flag of the Union. Education should

REACH AND PERMEATE BYERT STATE

and every Territory of our vast domain, and to this end he said: "Mr. Stephens, do you not think the President has been very fortunate in

think the President has been very fortunate in the selection of his Cabinet! Have we not in any emergency that may arise involving the principles of civil and religious liberty a safe umpire in such men as Evarts and Thompson!" Mr. Stephens replied, "I think the President has an excellent Cabinet. The gentlemen you allude to I know very well, and know them to be able and true educational advisers. Please say to Sceretary Thompson that I would be giad to renew the acquaintance of forty years ago. That gold-headed black-walnut cane he presented to me I have used over thirty years."

VARIOUS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The Democrati

are very busy denying that there is any chance

Seventeen Bills Passed and Four Killed in the House.

Logging Company down the river interferes with navigation.

THIS THE COMPANY DENIES.

It maintains on the contrary that the only boats which navigate the river make their regular trips during the two months when the logs are being driven down the same as they do at other seasons of the year; that it would be impossible for the Company to raft their logs above Chippews Falls in view of the immense quantities handled; that the question of navigation is not a practical one to the people, for the reason that the basis of supplies are Milwankee, St. Paul, and Chicago, and that all of these points are more easily and cheaply accessible by rail than by the river; that if the question finally come to this, that the interests of the Mississippi Logging Company, or those of any other kinds of navigation on the Chippewa River should be sacrificed, then the Mississippi Logging Company should be protected, as it represents the great overshadowing commercial interest of that river; that all other commercial and navigation interests connected with the river commercial with those of this great Company. The Back-Tax Bills in Utter Danger of Death Inter Se.

A Long Debate in the Senate Over the

Filibustering by Messrs. Haines. Kehoe, and De Laney to Defeat It.

interests connected with the river

ARE INSIGNIFICANT
compared with those of this great Company.

Senator Windom, at the telegraphic request
of some of the parties, had interposed for delay
in the interest of this Company, but without
being fully advised of the facts. There is
nothing to indicate what the action of the
Attorney-General will be after the reception of
proposed arguments. It is certain, however,
that the suit will be brought, either in the name
of the United States or of private parties. The Bill, in a Modified Form, Ordered to a Third Reading.

Mr. Keboe Interposes a Motion Involving Two Days' Further Delay.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

A BIG DAY'S WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Strainarize, ill., April 5.—In the House, bills on third reading were taken up, and the biggest day's solid work of the session done,—seventeen bills in all passed, and four killed, before the adjournment. At the same rate, the entire business before the House could be dispatched in a few weeks, and no shadow of a pretext be left for the adjourned session for which so many members are hunting up pretexts. Among the bills passed was that authorizing County Boards to may bounty for wolf-scalps; also the bill requiring County Boards to make appropriation out of the County Treasury for the tuition of pauper children kept in poorhouses; also the bill authorizing the organization of mutual loan associations; also Mr. Wentworth's bill providing that, whereas, in the Mike Evans case, or from any cases, the books for the collection of taxes shall not have been delivered to the Town Collecter before the 10th of May, then the County Collector, who shall then proceed to make the collections.

MR. HASTON'S BILL

MR. EASTON'S BILL for the collection of water taxes was also passed. It provides for the sale of real estate for water to be substantially the same as in the case of a sale of real estate for other taxes. A like bill has already passed the Senate, and one of them will doubtless speedily become a law, Mr. Rogers' bill making all silver coin from the denomination of a half-dollar up a legal-tender to any amount was lost; so was Mr. Easton's bill reducing the fee of Coroners' jurors in counties having a population of over 100,000 to 25 cents.

The Revenue Committee's bill for the collec-tion of back taxes (the Anthony bill as modified and agreed upon by the Joint Committee of the two Houses) is now before the House on second

Washing Area (Controlled to the Control of the Cont

general ticket, precisely as is now provided by law. In that respect
THAT LAW HAS WORKED WHILL ENOUGH.
The country towns prefer to nominate and est their own representatives to the Board without interference on the part of the city. It is desurable to bring the person voted for as near to the constituency electing him as possible. The voter acts intelligently in such a case, knows who he is voting for, and better men are selected than where

who he is voting for, and better men are accessed than where

A SATCH

are neminated all over the county and ren
through by a party machine. He thought it was
not desirable that a political preponderance one
way or the other in the country should override
an opposite majority in the city, nor vice versal
it was not desirable that all should be elected
by one political party, as would result in
elections by a general tacket. Indeed, the
Board has no necessary or legitimate connection
with politics, and should have none; and he
decrecated making a political question of this
bill. He was satisfied that rine-tenths of the
people of Cook County.

CARD KOTHING FOR THE POLITICS
or political influence of the Board, but were
only concerned that they should honestly and
faithfully conduct the business of the county.
In the name of the honest Democrats of Cook
County, he repudiated the idea that the Democracy desired to retain bad or unfit men in
places of public trust. They could not affort
to, and did not intend to applicate for or defean
them.

In the discussion that followed, Messrs. Marbiall, Fosdick, Whiting, and Bash urged the bill, and sesses Haines, Kehoe, and Delaney Fil.

Finally, Mr. Castle moved the previous queetion, when Mr. Kehoe rose and warned members that the bill should not pass without the Mr. Castle then withdrew his motion, an

Mr. Castle then withdrew his motion, and moved only the previous question on the amendment and the substitute, each of which was lost.

Massrs. Delaney, Haines, and Keboe then renewed their amendments, Mr. Delaney proposing various grammatical changes, and besides the Massachusetts plan of voting in blank; Mr. Haines for the election of all the Board on one ticket; Mr. Keboe for the election of the Commissioners by districts. In support of the latter project Mr. Keboe said the election of Tuesday had proved that the bummers, thieves, and pickpockets of Chicago could unite with the Republican party and elect anything or anybody. That was

That was

WHAT WAS DONE ON TURSDAY LAST,
when the pickpockets and thieves won.

Mr. Marshall—The Senator from Cook will
permit me to correct him. He is mistaken.
Perry Smith was not elected.

Continuing, Mr. Kehoe said that he didn't
want the thieves and pickpockets to rule the
County Board, and as Tuesday's election proved
that was what they did. It was a bill to elect
finteen Republicans to the Board.

Mr. Robinson

Mr. Robinson

Mr. Robinson

DENIED THAT THERE WAS ANYTHING PARTISAN about the bill. There was no honest Democratin Chicago who supported the present Board. The Democratic party couldn't bear the odium of sustaining such a ring.

Mr. Kehoe's effort to array the entire Democratic and Independent vote against the bill was a failure even when be declared that his instricting of the city and county gave the Democrats eight to seven; Plumb, Parish, iarold, Robinson, and Herdman voted for the til, and

ONLY PIVE MEN ALL TOLD

cere found to record their votes against orderag it to a third reading. Mr. Kehos changed
as vote to aye in order to move a reconsineraion, which he did. The motion will hold for
wo days longer under the rules, and by so
such will delay action on the bill.

THE BILL, AS IT PASSED THE SENATE,
makes South. North, and West Chicago one
listrict, in which are to be elected ten Commismissioners on a general ticket. It leaves the
county towns divided into five districts, from
such of which one Commissioner is to be elected.
It fixes the salary of Commissioners at \$1,200
a year, and provides that no contract involving
in outing exceeding \$500 shall be made by a
Committee upon reference with power to act.

This is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Bash.

Herfold,

Moderwell,

Baschler.

MR. DBARBORN'S BILL,

estimating the value of which fancy figures were put upon good-will, to have their assessment agailsed, so that, because of doing business as a corporation, they shall not be taxed two or three times as much as if they did business as a

oparinership merciv.

THE MILITIA.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Springspille, Ill., April 5.—Dominick Weller
vas commissioned Captain Chicaro Light Cavelley, vice Miller, commission expired; and J.

I. Ruap First Lieutenant same, vice Froehitch,
erm expired.

Lerm expired.

INCORPORATION.

A certificate of incorporation was issue to the Legal-Tender Publishing Company of Chicago, capital, \$50,000; also to the Spaulding Glue Company, capital, \$50,000.

LICENSES FOR THE INCORPORATION of the Garden City Club, the Illinois Pool Club, the Republican Social Club, and the National Sporting Club, all of Chicago, were issued.

The legislative press correspondents were dined at the Leland to-day. OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—Intelligence of the death of Benjamin Inman, Representative in the Legislature from Sandusky County, was received here this morning. Mr. Inman was 60 jears of age, a farmer by occupation, a Demograt susky County for over forty years. He died of sonsumption at his home near Fremont.
A constitutional amendment reorganizing the State judiciary was adopted in the House of Representatives this morning.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Special Disputs to The Tribuna

Niles, Mich., Afril 5.—This city has been chosen as the place for holding the next reunion of the Odd-Fellows of Michigan and Northern Indiana on the 26th inst. The occasion is the fitty-cighth anniversary of the birth of Odd-Fellowship in America. Extensive preparations are being made by the resident lodges to make the day's exercises a grand success. It is expected that at least 2,000 members of the Order will be at the city on that day. Paw Wah Ting Encampment, No. 3, of Niles, to-day received elegant uniforms from Chicago. Three arches are to be erected,—one across Main street, at the lodge-room; a second at the Armory, and a third over Fourth street, near the depot. Rufus Rose has been chosen Marshal of the day. Secretary-of-State E. G. D. Holden, in renly to an invitation to deliver an address here, has signified his acceptance. An address here, has aiguified his acceptance.

MICHIGAN TOWN ELECTIONS. mental Disputch to The Tribuna.

sires, Mich., April 5.—The returns of hip elections are not all received vet, but received indicate that Ingham and Liven Counties give a smell Democratic magnitude on the State ticket; and Shiawassee, fonts, and Barry return a Republican

majority. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Nilles, Mich., April 5.—Returns from all the towns but three is this (Berrien) county show the Supervisors to stand: Republicans, 10; Democrats, 8. It is thought that probably all three of the townships not yet heard from will return Republican Supervisors, thus giving the Republicans a majority of four on the foard.

COLD WATER.

South Beard, Ind., April 5.—Mrs. Emma failor, who has for some mouths been lecturing in the New England States, returned home ast west for rest. She was invited to give an ecount of her work in the East, which she did fuendsy evening, when she announced her pursue of forming a retorm club. She has been prested with overwhelming houses for three I gate, and has received over four hundred signatures to total abstinence, many of them hard rinkers. She will continue her meetings this reck, and then return to her work in the East.

LOUISIANA.

Wade Hampton's Influence in Louisiana.

Important Offices Left Open for a Compromise.

Nicholls Denounced as a Fraud by His Own Party.

The New Party Clamoring for Internal Improvements.

the Old Whigs.

Peace Can Englest Be Secured by Becognizing Nicholls.

Recognising Nicholls.

From Our One Correspondent.

New Orleans, La. April 2.—The fortunes of South Carolina and Louisiana are more closely connected than people. Wade Hampton has been auxiously watched by the Democratis here. The effect of his utterances, and those attributed to him falsely, has been to give the idea that the chivalric, or no-compromise, policy is the one bound to win in the end. "All we have to do," I heard a member of the Nicholls Government say to-day, "is to keep a stiff upper-lip; Mr. Hayes would rather give way than fight." Hamburg Butler has also been a conspience gave to the Democratic Senator from South Carolina, he holds precisely the attitude that will be taken by the Nicholls Senators when they are elected. The opinion here seems to be that Hamburg Butler will go into the Senate simply by virtue of his "stiff upper-lip"; hence the "stiff upper-lip" is at present the feature of the Democratic countenance most admired. There has been no time since the inauguration of the President that the Democratis of Louisiana have been since the reception of Hampton at the White House.

COMPROMISE

is not talked of now. Nicholls would be personally glad to compromise on the basis of giving the Senator; and, although Nicholls has been at some pains to prevent an election thus far, there is no expectation that he will in the end be able to block the election of two Democrats. Prominent members of the party already denounce him as a traitor. They say he has been dallying with the Legislature in order to secure his own title. It is certain that he was instrumental in causing a reconsideration of the vote when a Senator was, by accident, chosen.

say he has been dailying with the Legislature in order to secure his own title. It is certain that he was instrumental in causing a reconsideration of the vote when a Senator was, by accident, chosen. Since that time there has been no approach to a repetition of the accident. The Legislature has met in joint seasion every day, but the votes have been carefully distributed in such a way as to give no candidate anything like a majority.

Another office left open with a view to bringing about a possible compromise is the Collectorship of the Port. The place is worth from \$50,000 to \$70,000 a year. The person most prominently mentioned in this relation is Gen. McMillan, now a Republican, but formerly the Democratic Senatorelect. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Noyes, and has been in intimate relations with many Ohio politicians. His fitness for this office, or for any other to which he may aspire, is generally admitted; indeed, there is no public man here who has so large a measure of respect from both parties. The Democrats approved his character some time ago when they elected him to the United States Senate over Warmoth, knowing him then to be a Liberal-Republican rather than a Democrat. The Republicans now admit him to their inner councils and bestow upon him every mark of confidence. If he should accept the Collectorship in order to perfect the compromise, New Orleans would have no reason to complain.

REGRANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The proposed reorganization of the Legislature is a measure beset with difficulties on all sides. Both bodies are in a terribly mixed-up condition by reason of the filling of contested seats. If there were a reorganization on the basis of the members actually elected, with or without the Returning-Board certificates, the Packard people would have a majority. This majority could not be used for any purposes of conciliation. Moreover, the Nicholis party would not be willing to trust it. There are other considerations to be taken into the account. Important legislation has been

present Legislatures valid after the new one is formed.

THE NEW PASTY.

Men talk vaguely of the new party. Republicans ridicule the idea. Democrats of the ultra type handle is in a gingarly fashion, moderate Democrats take hold of it. "Well," said one of these latter to-day, "a new party may be built up by the Administration if they will give us the internal improvements we want. Northern Democrats are mean with us in this respect, and we are prepared to go in for any party that shows a generous disposition. Let Mr. Hayes build up our levees, dig our canals, construct our railways, and we will talk with him about an Administration party. We make no bones about any fadministration party. We make no bones about any fadministration party. We make mo bones about saying that, like the ingenious Col. sailera, we go in for the old flag and—an appropriation."

Sollera, we go in for the old flag and—an appropriation.

'In short," interrupted the corvespondent, "you want to be bribed to fulfill your political duties." One. "aid the politician," not exactly that.
But there is such a thing as political gratitude. The South will be grateful to the party, whichever it may be, that opens up the resources of this section of the country. Trade is dead here new. There are plenty of things to survey, but no uneans of carrying them. The War Index, which we were stagnating, you at the North were spending the national money in improvements. When we begin to move again we flad you was abead of us. New Orloans, for insport new carrely langthing but trade. We have been added to the country. The provinces are survey and our only export worst speaking of is cotton. The railroads have cut us off. They tap the river hundreds of miles above here, and carry the produce across the continent to the seaboard."

This is the kind of talk freely indulged in by representative Southern mem. It is not, however, genuine. They know very well that President Hayes is not the man to enter upon any vast system of Southern improvements in order to build up an Administration party. They know also, although they pretend to believe differently, that the Democrates are quite as ready to make internal improvements for partisan purposes as the Republicans are. The "traditional policy" of the Democrate is incapable of such an emotion,—but to dissensions within the party. The Democracy of Louisens is incapable of such an emotion,—but to dissensions within the party. The Democracy of Louisens is incapable of such an emotion,—but to dissensions within the party. The Democracy of Louisens is incapable of such an emotion,—but to dissensions within the party. The Democracy of Louisens is incapable of such an emotion,—but to dissensions within the party. The Democracy of Louisens is not party in the survey of the basences of the factions of which they do not belong. They agree only in demonstrate the survey of the surv

There will be an Administration party in each of those States as soon as it appears that Mr. Haves a ready to do the South Justice. Half of our scopis have no attachment for the Democratic party. When the Northern Democratic party egged us into a war they did not join us. We hoped to see them in the same position with us a few months ago, when the Electoral vote was being counted. If they had made a fight them, they would have called upon us to join them, but we would not have gone.

being counted. If they had made a fight then they would have called upon us to join them, but we would not have gone."

"Not a peg," said an interested Confederate standing by.

"We would have taken our ease and watched the proceedings with comparative indifference," continued Mr. Penn. "The bounty-junuers and escaped conscribts would have come down to join us, and, waile war was waging in your territory, we would have endeavored to put in practice your old principles, and grow rich while we might."

"You believe in the new party, Mr. Penn?"
I believe in it thoroughly. It is the party i propose to join as soon as a decent pretext is afforded me. There will be a large Democratic party in this State always, but there will be also, I believe, a still larger Liberal-Whig party. Louislana is a Liberal State. I was on the Liberal ticket for Governor myself, you will remember. I shall always be a Liberal. Democracy, as such. has no charms for me, and it would not to-day hold a solid party in support of its principles but for the fact that Federal usurpation exists in this State. As soon as the bayonets are withdrawn, the only cause of Democratic unity will have been removed. We shall be again free to entertain ordinary political convictions, and to act upon ordinary political convictions, and the consequences will be important. There are two elements combined in the Democratic party of Louisiana which are no more homogeneous than oil and water."

combined in the Democratic party of Louisiana which are no more homogeneous than oil and water."

If the question to be decided in Louisiana is only by what means can peace be easiest secured, there need be no long hesitation. The recognition of Nicholls would bring about absolute and profound peace. Packard admits that he would not resist any Federal order of this description. The Nicholls people claim, also, that Packard would sink into Instruintenane if the troops were withdrawn, or ordered not to act. Packard talks differently, and everybody knows he is not a coward; but the Nicholls people say he is talking for effect. All they ask for is permission to clean out the St. Louis Hotel. The trouble they had on the St to January last was not the strength of the State House, but the disposition of the people to take it without authority of law or White-League. If there had not been interference on the part of the latter, the St. Louis Hotel would have been captured by the mob. At least, this is the talk of the White-Leaguers.

There is another side of the peace question. Suppose that the result should be one that nobody here now seems to conceive as possible, namely, that Packard should be. They propose, to attack Packard, to fight the United States troops, to call down upon themselves, if necessary, the whole force of the General Government rather than submit to Packard.

"Of course you agree," I said to a knot of these fre-caters, "that the United States Government would make short work of you."

Not at all, "they answered. "We can hold the fort until Congress meets, and then the Democratic House will protect us. No appropriations will be voted for the purpose of maintaining a Pederal army in Louisiana."

This declaration jibed strangely with the statement of Penn, that the Senth owed nothing to the Northern Democrates.

"No," a Confederate speaker went on to say, "we are not afraid of the Federal army. We want the Federal army here in preference to Packard. A military Government, we have reason to know, has i

THE COURTS.

Troubled About Real Estate---Record Judgments, New Suits. Etc.
Pollock Barbour, of Louisville, Ky., filed a bill
yesterday against Henry I. Sheldon, Daniel H.
Hale, and the Scottish-American Mortgage Company, to set aside certain conveyance. Complainant etates that in June, 1878, he gave a power of attorney to Lyne S. Davison to take possession of and subdivide the E. ½ of Block 4 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, to self the lots on such terms and prices as he thought best and execute deeds, in complain. Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. 14, of Sec. 17, 30, 14, to selb the lots on such terms and prices as he thought best, and execute deeds in complainant's name, and also to collect all moneys due, and give discharges therefor. The land was subdivided, and Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 therein, situated on the south side of Harrison street between Sholto and Absrdeen streets, were conveyed to Elizabeth Curry. The consideration was \$10, 160, and to secure the whole purchase money she gave a trust-deed on the property, F. F. Welch being the trustee. Shortly afterward Elizabeth Curry gave to Henry I. Sheldon eleven trust-deeds to secure eleven notes for \$2,500 cach, covering the same property above mentioned, also Lot I in the same division. A few days before the execution of the last six trust-deeds, however, Mrs. Curry gave a warranty deed of Lots 5 and 6 to complainant, which was dated Nov. 8, 1875, the consideration being \$12,000. Complainant charges that he never knew of the execution of this conveyance to him, nor of the giving of the trust-deeds to Honry I. Sheldon. He has lately discovered that F. G. Welch, the trustee, in November, 1875, surrendered Mrs. Curry's notes to her, and released the trust-deeds she gave to secure the \$10, 160 purchase money above mentioned. Such release, it is charged, was made without complainant's knowledge or consent. The two lots so conveyed to him are not worth the amount of the incumbrances on them, and were never accepted in payment of the trust-deed. L. S. Davison had no power to buy lands or receive them in payment of any debt, and the conveyance of Lots son had no power to buy lands or receive them in payment of any debt, and the conveyance of Lots 5 and 6, as well as the release of the trust-deed, was therefore beyond the powers of Davison and Weich respectively, and void. Barbour, therefore, asks that the release may be set aside and canceled, that he may be decreed to have a first lien on Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, above mentioned, and that the premises may be sold under the trust-deed unless it be paid.

and that the premises may be sold under the trustdeed unless it be paid.

THEMS.

The Hon. E. C. Larned yesterday morning presented before Judge Blodgett the resolutions offered
by the Bar Association on the death of the late J. P.
Clarkson, accompanying them with some appropriate remarks. The Judge responded in turn, and
ordered the resolutions to be spread on the records.

To-day is the last day of service to the April
tarn of the Circuit Court.

Judge Williams will have a general call of his
docket Monday, April 16, that day being set apart
for that purpose exclusively.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George F. Lee filed a hill yesterday against
Charles Busby, Hannah Busby, Albert Crosby,
Henry E. Marble, John F. Weare, William S.
Goisen, George L. Crosby, Nathan Crosby, and
Catherine Crosby, to foreclose a mortgage for \$15,000 on the E. % of the W. % of Let 6, in Block 18,
in the Original Town of Chicago.

The Union Wire Mattress Company filed a bill
against Henry S. Carter and L. M. Angle to restrain
them from infringing its patent for an improvement in sofa bedsteads.

Frank Slavik, a zine-cornies manufacturer at

against menty's. Carter and L. M. Angle to restrain them from infringing its patent for an improvement in sofa bedsteads.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Frank Slavik. a zinc-cornice manufacturer at No. 290 West Taylor street, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities, all unsecured, amount to \$2,951.08. chieffy one as partner of the old firm of Messillier & Slavik. His assets comprise individual accounts to the amount of \$1,000 against Messillier and some tools, horse and buggy, etc., valued at \$120. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

A discharge was issued to William Friend. Charles H. Nichols was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable May 4. Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Warner, Keeney & Co.

The creditors of William J. Hanna failed to agree on an Assignee, and the matter was certified to the Court.

A dividend meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the case of Kate Havens, but the judgment creditors who had a preference absorbed all the money, and their claims will be nearly paid in full. The unsecured creditors will not receive anything.

An Assignee will be elected this morning at 10 o'clock in the case of Joseph Kirkland.

A dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of Cushing, Kirk & Melcan.

SUPPRION COURT IN BRIBE.

E. S. Pinnmer began a suit for \$10,000 against Daniol W. Irwin, Henry C. Rew, and Augustus W. Charles R. Auginbaugh sned George W. Miller Charles R. Auginbaug

Daniel W. Irwin, Henry C. Rew, and Augustus 17.
Green.
Charles R. Auginbaugh aned George W. Miller
for \$1,000.
CIRCUIT COURT. for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Albert T. Lewis bekan a suit for \$3,500 against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.

JUDGE BLODGETT St. CASCS and general business, 1000 GGRT-403, 406 to 403, 410 to 413, 415 to 419, 422, 424, 424, 425, 425, and 430, inclusive. No 420, 6800 Tar VI. Gregg, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-120, 125, 127 to 133, 135, 136, 137, 141 to 144, and 147 to 150, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARV-J. A. BOYET SA. TO MAKE SELECT STRANGE SALES.

SUPERIOR COURT. A. BOYET SALES S

THE WEST PARK. Report of the Expert on the Receipts and Expenditures,

Statement Concerning Certain Balances Which Are Not Yet Accounted For.

The Old Treasurer Says that Everything Will Be Satisfactorily Explained.

Mr. Holden Does Some Talking on the Subject of Honesty, Purity, Etc.

The West Park Board held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the office, No. 23 South Halsted street. There were present Commissioners Lipe, Stanford, Greene-baum, Millard, Muus, Schultze, and Holden, a full baum, Millard, Muus, Schultze, and Holden, a full Board. President Lipe occupied the chair.

Secretary Millard rend the minutes of the last regular and special sessions, when Commissioner Greenebaum arose to a question of privilege, and produced the receipt of B. Loewenthal for \$2, 829.90, for the balance of the park funds in his hands, turned over by him to the new Treasurer of the Board, as requested by resolution passed at last regular meeting of the West Park Commission.

The letter of B. Loewenthal, Treasurer, acknowledging the receipt of the above amount, was read and placed on file, and also the letter of Mr. Greenebaum, which had inclosed the amount of read and placed on file, and also the letter of air.
Greenebaum, which had inclosed the amount of
money above referred to, which was also placed on
the record. The report of the Finance Committee
was presented, which showed a total expenditure
during the past month of \$3,113.36. The report as concurred in.

A letter from David Williams asking return of

ferred to the Finance Committee.

Five hundred copies of the annual report of the Board were ordered printed.

The matter of leasing offices for the next five years was referred to the President, with power to act.

years was referred to the President, with power to act.

Commissioner Stanford read a communication asking to be relieved from further acting as coemsel for the Board in cases now before the Courts in which the Park Board are interested. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act. The following report, which had been read at last meeting, was placed on file:

THE EXPERT'S REPORT.

CRICAGO. April 2.—The Honorable, the West Categor Park Commissioners? I herewith submit to your Honorable Board a condensed statement of my examination of the books, ending July 31. 1873.

The commissioners? I herewith submit to your Honorable Board a condensed statement of my examination of the books, ending July 31. 1873.

The commissioners is herewith submit to your Honorable and arduous task, for the reason that no cashbook has been kept by the former secretaries, neither was there any book showing the itemized amount of cash to be accounted for by the Treasurer, except the very incorrect and defective entries in the Journal.

The total cash receipts as compiled from the following sources, vis: Record of Beard meetings authorizing the sale of bonds, except the issue of \$30,000 bonds on March 4, 1870, for which the record as how no authority; books at the County Treasurer's office verifying the different payments made to the Treasurer. Receipts given to the Town Collector and vouchers drawn on hem, and such other cash terms which appeared on the Journal.

The cash from all sources ending July 31, 1878, show

ournal.
The cash from all sources ending July 31, 1878, shou he total of \$2.062,517.80. Total amount paid out by warrant drawn, \$1,985,547.76, leaving balance. the total of \$2.062,517.80. Total amount paid out by warrant drawn, \$1,985,547.76, leaving balance, \$77,080.40. As an offset against this balance no vouchers have been issued for the following amounts, viz: July 5, discounts on sale of \$10,000 bonds.....\$ 1870. March 5. discount on sale of \$30,000 bonds..... 1,500 July 27, discount on sale of \$867,000 bonds..... 67,000

June, discount on sale of \$50,000 of bonds,.... 8,000

cent.
Dec. 4, 1875, do., \$10,000, due in four months at 10 per cent.
These three notes appear on, the Treasurer's report, under Dec. 15, 1875, credited to the West Park Commissioners.
Then there is note for \$15,000, dated Jan. 15, 1876, due in plant days, at 10 per cent, credited in Treas-

due in ninety days, at 10 per cent, credited in Treas-urer's report under daise of Jan. 27, 1878. These notes were paid June 5, 1876, voncher 3,809. Interest to be paid on notes above described will be as follows, viz.: Note of Nov. 11, 1875, placed to the credit of W. C. P. C. (at the same date as the other two notes of Dec. 4), interest should only be allowed irom Dec. 4 Interest from Dec. 4, 1875, to June 5, 1876, six months. 4). Interest should only be allowed from Dec. 4. Interest from Dec. 4. 1875, to June 5, 1876, six months.

Dec. 4, 1876, to June 5, 1876, Dec. 4, 1878, to June 5, 1876, Dec. 4, 1878, to June 5, 1870, four months and wenty-one days, as 10 per cent.

Total.

Total.

Amount paid to Henay Greenebaum & Co.: Dec. 5, 1876, voucher 3, 585. 587.50 Total....

Amount overpaid \$ 238.90

Commissioner Holden held that the money should be paid as the notes became due.

The resolution was adopted after being amended so as to pledge only the 1876 taxes, Messrs. Greenebaum, Stanford, and Schultze voting in the negative.

Commissioner Holden accused the three gentlemen of bad faith, which Mr. Stanford denied.

Mr. Greenebaum offered to take \$20,000 of the loan to show his faith, on security of the 1876 taxes, at the terms above recorded. The offer was not accepted.

The following additional summary and report was submitted by the expert, giving the amount of recepts and expenditures:

THE ADDITIONAL STATEMENT.

CHICAGO, Aprills — The the Honorable the West Chicago Fark Commission—Gentlement: I herewith respectfully submit a summary of the recepts and expenditures since to be on hand of \$10,372,10, as stated in my former report. There may have been rebates on taxes allowed by the Board for which no vouchers have been issued; such rebates would be an offset to a nortion on about balance to be on hand. An itemface statement of the load expenditures I shall allow the soon as vouchers can be examined. Respectful, Mescheller.

From taxes account.

From taxes account.

From taxes account.

EREFITS.

From taxes account.

EREFITS.

From taxes account.

EXEMPTS.

EXPENDITURES. Total.....

Paid on time Interest on bonds. Retiring seventy bonds. All other warrants returned. Total amount returned by warrants...

recorded.

COMMISSIONER HOLDEN

presented a copy of an estimate of Nelson & Vincent, which he claimed the engineer had signed at President Stanford's solicitation, and not upon his own knowledge, the voucher for which was missing.

measurement was made at his request it was correct, and he was willing to my for a remassurement out of his own pocket it my one questioned its sequency.

Commissioner Greenebaum said that with all the talk about the South Park, there had never been a breath of suspicion against the West Park Board, and when the Investigating Committee came, nothing would be found against them; their work had been done honestly.

Commissioner Muus asked to know how it was that Mr. Greenebaum had recently found out that four of the Commissioners were so bad that they should be removed, as if they were a parcel of thieves.

four of the Commissioners were so bad that they should be removed, as if they were a parcal of thieves.

Commissioner Greenebaum said that an investigation was demanded after the annual election, at the request of certain large taxpayers. He explained how he had austained the credit of the West Park Board by his own individual efforts during the panic and since. Commissioner Muns had suddenly removed the last administration by leaguing with the three others. He did not desire to stay in the Board longer, but he wanted it investigated to show how the affairs had been conducted during the past eight years.

Commissioner Muns again attacked Mr. Greenebaum, and was finally called to order.

The document presented by Mr. Holden was placed on file.

Disced on file.

NOT READY.

Commissioner Greenebaum called for the report from the President as to the amount of salary and commissions he received as Treasurer.

President Lipe asked for further time, which was granted.

Commissioner Greenebaum asked for a report on the gravel investigation.

Commissioner Helden wanted to make a statement, but he was called to order, as he had no written report to make. It took some time to get Mr. Holden seated, but he finally temporarily subsided.

The Commistice was allowed further time to re-

The Committee was allowed further time to report.

Commissioner Holden here produced a clipping from Fuz Tarbuys, which gave the resolutions offered by Mr. Greenebaum at the West Town Republican Convention, from the tenor of which he concluded that Mr. Greenebaum meant that all the Commissioners were not honest. He thought when a man lauded his own honesty he (Holden) was ready to hide his speons, which Mr. Holden did, and sat down.

Then Commissioner Greenebaum explained the resolutions, and showed what they mean;. He was glad that Mr. Holden was retting cooled down, and acknowledged that the Republican party was the dominant party, which was true, as proven by the way it had swept the city Tuesday.

The Commission then adjourned for two weeks. In regard to the expert's reports, and especially the one placed on file at the last special meeting. Mr. Greenebaum stated to a Thibunk reporter after the Board had adjourned last evening that they did him great injustice, owing to their incompleteness. He said that there was no deficiency at all, and that he was ready to show where every dollar had been expended.

Secretary Millard also stated that he did not wish to do Mr. Greenebaum an injustice, and that the reports, of necessity, were incomplete. He had no desire to injure that gentleman, and he beliuved that everything would be found perfectly square when all the vouchers and accounts had been fally gone over.

RAILROADS.

PEACE DECLARED.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW YORK, April 5,—The railway magnates to-day signed an agreement which makes a difference in Eastward bound freights of two and three cents per hundred in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore over New York. This is considered in railroad circles a victory for the New York Central and Eric, the difference by New York Central and Eric, the difference by the more southerly routes being too small to over-come the superior advantages of this city as a market. In Western-bound freights of the first and second class Philadelphia and Balti-more are given a preference of six and eight cents per hundred respectively. The greater cents per hundred respectively. The greater part of the New York Central's contracts do not erminate until July next and, these are fully protected. All the parties to the compact express themselves satisfied with the result, alhough some doubts are felt in shipping circles

New York, April 5.—The memorandum of agreement made this, the 5th day of April, 1877, between the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company by H. J. Jewett, Re-celver, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Railtimore & Obio Railroad Company, witnesseth:
To avoid all misunderstanding in respect to

To avoid all misunderstanding in respect to geographical advantages or disadvantages of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, as affected by rail and ocean transportation, and with a view of effecting an equalization of the aggregate cost of rail and ocean transportation between all competitive points in the West, Northwest, and Southwest, and all domestic or foreign ports reached through the above cities, it is agreed:

First—That in lieu of the percentage differences heretofore agreed upon there shall be fixed differences upon rates on all east-bound traffic from all competitive points beyond the Western termini of the trunk lines, whether on freight, shipped for local consumption or shipped locally and afterwards exported or shipped for direct export. These differences shall be as follows: Three cents less per hundred to Baltimore,

freight shipped for local consumption or shipped locally and afterwards exported or shipped for direct export. These differences shall be as follows: Three cents less per hundred to Baltimore, and two cents less per hundred to Philadelphia, than the agreed rates established from time to time to New York, and all such traffic shall be billed at the rates thus fixed, and no export or other drawback shall be paid thereon. It being further agreed that the cost to shipper delivering grain at each port from terminus of each of the roads to the vessel in which it is exported as well as the number of days of free storage allowed thereon shall be the same.

Second—That the rates to Boston shall at no time be less than those to New York on domestic or foreign rates.

Third—Should rall and ocean steam through bills of lading be issued neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion less than its current local rates to its seaboard termini, but no joint rail and ocean sail bills of lading shall be given or recognized by the parties hereto. Fourth—That on all west-bound traffic pasing over the roads of the parties hereto from competitive points, at or east of their respective eastern termini, to all competitive points west, northwest, or southwest of their respective eastern termini, the differences in rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia below New York shall on third dlass, fourth class, and special be the same as the differences fixed on east-bound business, and on first and second classes 8 cents less per 100 from Philadelphia than the agreed rates from New York, and that after the existing contracts governing foreign business can be terminated, neither of the parties hereto will accept as its proportion of through ocean, steam, and rail less than the established local rates.

Sixth—All agreements inconsistent herewith are hereby annulled.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have affixed their signatures, day and year aforesaid, to this agreement, which is intended to be permanent, but if either party des

sire, said modification to be made by mutual agreement.
(Signed)
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company by
W. H. VANDERBILT, President.
The Eric Railway Company by
H. J. Jewett, Receiver.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company by
TROMAS A. SCOTT, President.
The Baltimore & Obio Railway Company by
JOHN W. GARRETT, President. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RATES.

A meeting of Western and Northwestern rail-oad officials was held at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company yester-day for the purpose of adopting a spring and summer schedule of freight rates to Upper Mis-sissippi River points. The following railroad officials were represented at the meeting: J. C. Gault, O. E. Britt, and A. J. McCormick, of the Gault, O. E. Britt, and A. J. McCormick, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul: H. C. Wicker, Chicago & Northwestern; Joe Reynolda, W. G. Wood, and L. D. Richardson, Diamond Joe line; P. S. Davidson, Keokuk & Northern line packets; F. B. Clark, West Wisconsin: F. A. Wyatt and J. Chapman, Chicago, Dubuque & Mingesota; A. Alexander, St. Paul pool line; H. Tucker, Illinois Central; The meeting was organized by the election of H. Tucker as Chairman, and Mr. J. McCormick as Secretary. After a long and excited debate, the tariff which was in force last; summer was again adopted. This maked him rates from Chicago to Dubuque as follows: First class, 50 cents; fourth class, 25 cents. The rates to unriver points are based upon the above figures.

THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER. THE CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

The new railroad war, which was commenced about two or three weeks ago, has been settled for the time being, and the managers of the railroads in this city feel quite happy, because such a result was not expected. The Presidents of the New York trunk-lines have been in session during the last week, trying to settle their difficulties. From all accounts, it seemed almost impossible that they could harmonize their conflicting interests, and most of the roads were getting ready for another extended, serious conflict, contrary to general expectation. Yesterday evening private dispatches were received by some of the managers.

that the residents of the runn lines had ajourned after having agreed upon a treaty
which is supposed will secure a permanent
peace hereafter. The dispatches tated that the
particulars could not be given until to-day.
What the terms of the agreement are can therefore not be stated at this time. As navigation
is about to onen, there is no danger that what the terms of the agreement are that the fore not be stated at this time. As navigation is about to open, there is no danger that this treaty will bring about an advance in East-bound freight rates during the summer, as the roads will have to compete with the vessels if they want to get any business. It is probable that the rate on grain from Chicago to New Xork will be fixed at 25 cents per 100 lbs until the competition by lake ceases. The passenger rates, however, will undoubtedly advance to the figures lately adopted by the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association. The freight rates from Eastern points to the West will also be maintained, if not still further advanced, as on that business the competition by lake cut no figure.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD MEN. Brestal Dispatch to The Tribusa.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 5.—The Association of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents of Michigan railroads held a meeting in this city to-day pursuant to the adjournment of the East Saginaw meeting, when the Association was formed. Constitution and by-laws were reported and adopted. A discussion of some length was had as to rates for excursion business this season, and no definite conclusion reached, and it was agreed to hold the next meeting at the Russell House, in Detroit, the first Thursday in May. The Association promises to be a useful and permanent institution, judging from the interest in it to-day. The following railroad officers were present: Henry C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent Michigan Central, President; J. P. Nourse, General Ticket Agent Flint & Pere Marquette, Secretary; J. B. Mulliken, Superintendent Detroit, Lansing & Northers; W. A. Carpenter, General Ticket Agent Flint & Fore Marquette, Secretary; J. B. Mulliken, Superintendent Detroit, Lansing & Northers; W. A. Carpenter, General Treated Agent Fint & Fore Marquette, Secretary; J. B. Mulliken, Superintendent Detroit, Lansing & Northers; W. A. General Passenger Agent Fort Wayne. Jackson & Saginaw; T. W. Merzill, General Passenger Agent Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw; T. W. Merzill, General Western Agent Grand Trunk; W. H. Firth, General Freight and Passenger and Ticket Agent Grand Rapids & Indiana; J. R. Metheny, Division Superintendent same road; A. M. Nichols, General Freight and Passenger and Ticket Agent Grand Rapids & Indiana; J. R. Metheny, Division Superintendent Flint & Pere Marquette; J. W. Cary, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore; F. J. Witney, Michigan Central; Sanford Keeler, General Superintendent Flint & Pere Marquette; J. W. Cary, General Passenger and Ticket Agent L Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—The Association

ABOLISDED. On and after the 1st of May the office of Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad Com-pany will be applished, and the services of the pany will be acclished, and the services of the Division Engineers will also be dispensed with. Their offices will be turned over to the Division Superintendents, who will be charged with the duties heretofore performed by the Division Engineers. The Road Supervisors will have to report to the Division Superintendents, and all requisitions for supplies will have to be made upon them. The Examination Committee, which has just returned from a tour of investigation over the line, has found it in the most perfect condition, and has so expressed itself. The entire road is laid with steel ralls, and the bridges are all of the most substantial nature. This has induced the managers of the road to do away with the expensive Engineer's Department altogether, and, whenever necessary, to employ a Consulting Engineer. The position of Consulting Engineer has been offered to Mr. L. H. Clark, late Chief Engineer of the road, but he has not yet signified whether he intends to accept the position or not. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has been working for some time past under the plan now adopted by the Illinois Central, and not only has it saved much money by it, but also has found it to work very satisfactorily.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHI-CAGO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad was held at the office of the Company, No. 81 Clark street, yesterday. The three Directors whose terms expired were re-elected to serve for the next three years. The Directors who were reelected are James Walsh, John Tyrrell, and William Kaiser. The Directors who hold over are as follows: H. T. Waite, G. R. Dennis, D. A. Jones, J. K. Cowan, N. Ludington, and W. C. Quincy. Mr. W. C. Quincy was re-elected President, and Mr. E. C. Winstanly Secretary The loan of \$250,000 recently made by the Directors for the purpose of improving the line

An election for President of the Illinois Cen-tral Railroad will occur at the first meeting af-ter the annual meeting of shareholders in May, Mr. W. K. Ackerman, who was inadvertently

A NEWSPAPER REMINISCENCE

W. D. Wilson. the founder of The Cinese Transmission of the founder of The Cinese Transmission of the Carica of Transmission of Chinage of The Carica of Transmission of Chinage of the Prairie, published in H. O. Stone's building, near the corner of Lake and State street. This was in 1844-5. In the latter year the offered was moved to the southwest corner of Lake and State street. This was in 1844-5. In the latter year the offered was moved to the southwest corner of Lake and Lake streets, over Reed's drug-store, to this time Mr. T. A. Stewart, formerly of Porte, Ind., had been the sole proprietor of Gem of the Prairie, but after aboving into hims quarters he took in a partner by the same of James Kelly (subsequently of the firm of Kell, Hackburn & Co., leather dealers in that city who, owing to a terrible affliction of sore erromained a member of the firm of Mell, Hackburn & Co., leather dealers in that city who, owing to a terrible affliction of sore erromained a member of the firm of Mell, Hackburn & Co., leather dealers in that city who, owing to a terrible affliction of sore erromained a member of the firm of the four employees to obtain the new while. The apprentices were sent out to employ of the four employees to obtain the new while. The apprentices were sent out to employ of the four employees to obtain the new while. The apprentices were sent out to employ of the four employees to obtain the new while. The printing office of the Mexican war. It was at this joilingation that because

TRIBUNE was printed Thursday, July 10, 1847,thirty years ago next July. The originators of
the paper and the owners of that first issue
were J. K. C. Forrest, John E. Wheeler, and
James Kelly. The name of The Tribune was
suggested by Mr. Forrest and agreed to by Mr.
Wheeler, who ha I been on the New York Tribwheeler, who had been on the New York Pro-une for some years, and came "West." On the 24th of July,—fourteen days after the first issue,—Mr. Thomas A. Stewart purchased Kelly's interest, and remained in for grown year. With these corrections, the remainder of Mr. Holcomb's narrative may be accepted.—ED.]

Special Disputch to The Tribens.

Lincoln, Neb., April 5.—The State Edech, Society, in session here last night and to-day elected Dr. W. S. Latta, of this city, Presiden for the next year, and Dr. A. Stewart Secretary. The plan of establishing a medical codege wad discussed. The plan of establishing a medical discussed.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar met this morning and elected officers for the ensuing year, with J. W. Moore, of Nebrata City, G. E. C., and W. R. Bower, of Ombas, Recorder. Arrangements were made for a meeting of the Commandery at this place next June for drill.

INSANE.

LANSING, Mich., April 5.—Mr. Reuben Harkell, of Olivet, Eaton County, has been pronounced insane, and sent to Kalamazoo. A few years ago he began giving his attention to inventions, and has expended a good deal of time and money in trying to perfect various mechines. His mania at present seems to be to construct a tunnel under Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Grand Haven. Mr. Haskell was an early resident of Olivet, and was instrumental in establishing the college there.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Errors were made he night in footing the election returns, which gave Mr. Overstols a less majority than be really had. The returns are yet unofficial, in corrections in the footing give the Mayor over 10,000 majority, and it may reach 15,000. The

An election for Frestient of the Hillingis Capter the annual meeting of sharsholders in May, ter the annual meeting of sharsholders in May, the the Accerman, who was inadvertainty connected with the position of Frestient in year to the property of the position of the protection of

CURRENT (

SPRING BEA Again they bloom—how to But not in bouquets or pa These State-street promen The first sweet tokens of t

Here promenade the men Bless them! Heaven forbic Spread unseen wings and But, should they find som And say "Good-by " to Then "Farewell, Earth!" "To find the girls, we're

SAM HOUSTON AND who told story after story of One struck me as worth pra "When my father first of merchant, "he settled in Capital of Texas. I was p Capital of Texas. I was provision store under a monious boss. One more swept out, Tom, Gen. Hous came into the store. Look fine ham—a rere see in taked the price, he said he a President would call around proud of my sale, and called boss to it as soon as he came "Did you get the money to be a president would be came."

"No; but President House to pay for it."

'President House to the President House to the President's me that ham, unless Tom when that ham, unless Tom when the president's me that ham, unless Tom when the president's me that ham, unless Tom when the president's it there. I saw my ham lying alices out of it, and, seizing it he would undertake to see the paid I must take it back.

"The cogitated awhile, 'Young man, take back your rail is a nighty good master, paymaster, and I don't keer self with his debts."

"This was enough for me ham in my hand. Going around the pass the front door. Houston, the President of Te handkerchief in one hand and other. "My little man," says

"No pains will be spared," when he sawed off a patient' d that a dog who bit him in

Dull times have driven me the cash system, and they are their stores with mottoes such trust to-morrow;" "If I trus God we trust—all others cash. A daughter wept bitterly in opera of "Paul and Virginia." said her father; "they earn 3 night."—Paris Letter.

A man who, from his youth u leading a most irregular life, his bachelor career by marrying £40,000. "Don't imagine," said friends, "that I am simply marr If she had only £20,000 I shou her just the same."—Once a We A writer in Scribner has an art ject, "How to keep the boys on evidently means well, but he dpoint. To keep the boys on the should be well paved, and lighte have a band stand, and billiard own bar and race course. We have just as anxions as they appeaboys on the farm, but they don't any definite action.—Danbury M. BURLINGTON HAWKETT

same.

A gifted contributor sends uning, "Open the deors to the chetter, if you don't want all the panels."

Charleston has strawberries, new potatoes, Baltimore has Burlington bas a fair supply of still on hand.

The people who live in Massac are getting so now that, when into the neighborhood and build sell out and move to the top on all cleats up along the trunks CAN TAKE CABE OF I In New York City, Mr. Wil wall-paper manufacturer, and h Louise, are having a lively tim rated last February, and since

Louise, are having a lively time rated last February, and since it principal occupation has been the of her husband. A World report her on Tuesday, with the following Since the proceedings for divormer of the composition of her are of the whip Saturday, Mrs. Campbell says, her husband opportunity to insult her, and that of her are of the whip Saturday, Mrs. Campbell gives the following with the composition of the whip Saturday, Mrs. Campbell gives the following with the carriage of those women (refer osgood and Mrs. Mendell, of No. nuc). They were all talking and the carriage of those women (refer osgood and Mrs. Mendell, of No. nuc). They were all talking and could hear them half a mile. I trivithout their seeing me, but was un I came up Campbell through toward me. So I rose up and struck his mights across the face. He said too foul to repeat and I has I drove away I heard him remarks. What I was and as I don't propose to be insulted the eyes. His face was all blood. In I had threshed his eyes out, an have cared if I had."

Mrs. Campbell them denounced were driving near her husband at it had threshed his eyes out, an have cared if I had."

Mrs. Campbell them denounced were driving near her husband at it liked her other exploits with the guisto. A week ago last Triday she driving on the boulevard, near Our Tweuty-fifth street. He insulted he in return she whipped him all the forty-mint street, having first enaway so that he could not retaliste, him to his room for several days. O burs followed her through the part him and, she says, whipped him for nuc to the North River. "Oh, I e myself," she said.

A THRILLING ADVE A THRILLING ADVECorrespondence Boston for
SPRINGPIELD, Mass., March III
cock, foreman of the repair gas
Water-Works, and brother of
Hancock, had a narrow escape fr
death as Ludlow this afternoon.
Cour-inch pipe leading from the
to the higher brook has for aom
repairs, and, a coffer-dam having
shut off the water, Mr. Hancock
the pipe at the reservoir end, for shut off the water, Mr. Hancock the pipe at the reservoir end, int through its entire length to asce what repairs were necessary, about a quarter of a mile he fours of pipe, having sunk somewhat had not empticed itself, and that possible to crawl through to the end without danger of drowning could not turn about, and he had native than to back out,—a very and painful process. It was intestide the pipe, and he soon became and so announced in a feetle voic at either end, who were listen becoming extremely anxious for Meantime the coffer-dam was lead the men had to work with all the pumps to prevent the water from drowning Mr. Hancock. The dan great that a cart-load of aswdust

These State-street promenaders The first sweet tokens of the Spr What leveliness! Who would not sing In grateful peans of the Spring That brings such birds of plumage forth,— These numan flowers of priceless worth?

Ab! can it be that such as these Bere promenade the men to please? Bless them! Heaven forbid that they Spread unseen wings and fly away!

But, should they find some fairer sphere, And say "Good-by" to all things here, Then "Farewell, Earth!" saith every lover; "To find the girls, we're going over?"

SAM HOUSTON AND THE HAM. Correspondence New York Sun.
Gatyrston, Tex., March 25.—On a recent business trip to Houston I had for traveling companion a well-known merchant of this city, who told stery after story of early days in Texas.

One struck me as North present days in Texas.

REMINISCENCE

tago Tribune! and a cwhen we say so as the firm Mr. Holeumb! we lee at that time. Doubt sidents of Chicago will the sheet called the Gard in H. O. Stone's build-take and State streets, the latter year the office yest corner of LaSalle teed's drug-store.

THE CHICAGO DARL's hursday, July 10, 1847,-

nursuay, July 10, 1847,—
uly. The originators of that first issue
John E. Wheeler, and
the of The Tribune was
et and agreed to by Mr.
on the New York Tribcome "West." On the

came "West." On the su days after the first tewart purchased Kelly's d in for acren years, the remainder of Mr ay be accepted.—ED.]

-The State Land to-day art night and to-day

lery of Knights Templar elected officers for the W. Moore, of Nebraska V. R. Bower, of Omahs, ats were made for a andery at this place next

5.—Mr. Reuben Has-County, has been pro-

lection returns, which less majority than he are yet unofficial, but ng give the Mayor over may reach 15,000. The republicans who were on smoothies of the other une home 600 to 8,700.

The St. Joseph River at this place, flooding Front street, north of water is receding alowald the flouring-mills are

where the law of eight conspicuous rigor. The tances cited will bear retite Cition was made a tract of land from the in, and some of the legater. The sale was con-Kent, "an adherent of appeal was taken before 1817, after Mr. Clinton sear. This court—the al—at that time consist-scellor, the Chief Justice, tices of the Supreme cubrerase all the Judges to of the Governor, and favored his nomination ustain his title; while maters who were his postainst his cleim. Thus ractly on the party line

tinst his cleim. Thus city on the party line in which had no politopt in so far as it after of a distinguished iteal friends any rig. Partian bias seems quite as controlling

deceased was nort

One struck me as worth preserving.

"When my father first came here," said the merchant, "he settled in Houston—then the Capital of Texas. I was put in a grocery and Capital of Texas. I was put in a grocery and provision store under a very strict and parsimonions boss. One morning, just as I had swept out, Tom, Gen. Houston's body servant, came into the store. Looking round as spied a fine ham—a rare swis in those days. Having saked the price, he said he would take it and the President would call around and pay for it. I felt proud of my sale, and called the attention of the boss to it as soon as he came in.

"'Did you get the money?' he asked quickly.
"No; but President Houston is coming round to pay for it."

to pay for it.'
"President Houston—the devil! Did Tom
say he would see it paid!"

"No, sir."
"Then you are a fool. Now, sir, you go traight to the President's kitchen and bring me that ham, unless Tom will say it shall be

me that ham, unless Tom will say it shall be paid for.'

"I started off, very much crestfallen, and not liking the job before me. But I resolutely walked into the President's kitchen. Tom was there. I saw my ham lying there, with a few slices out of it, and, seizing it, told Tom unless he would undertake to see that the money was paid I must take it back.

"Tom cogitated awhile, and then said: 'Young man, take back your mast. The Gineral is a mighty good master, but a mighty poor paymaster, and I don't keer to involvillate mysell with his debts."

"This was enough for me. I left with the ham in my hand. Going around to the gate. I had to pass the front door. There stood Gen. Houston, the President of Texas, with a pocket handkerchief in one hand and a toothpick in the other. My little man,' says he, in his superb manner, 'tell your master I am under great obligations for a most delicious breakfast, and would say him, but I really haven't got the money. The fact is, young man, Texas is very poor, and, as her President, I must share her poverty.'

"No pains will be spared," as the quack said when he sawed off a patient's finger to cure a

Albany boasts of a man who is so cold-blooded that a dog who bit him in the leg had all his

A Kentucky distiller has whisky on hand to the value of one million dollars,—a valuable parcel of reel-estate. Dull times have driven many merchants to the cash system, and they are now ornamenting

their stores with mottoes such as: "Pay to-day, trust to-morrow;" "If I trust, I bust;" "In God we trust—all others cash." A daughter wept bitterly in opera of "Paul and Virginia." "Don't cry," said her father; "they earn 8,000 francs every night."—Paris Letter.

said her father; "they earn \$,000 francs every night."—Paris Letter.

A man who, from his youth upward, had been leading a most irregular life, suddenly ended his bachelor career by marrying a widow worth £40,000. "Don't imagine," said he to one of his friends, "that I am simply marrying for money. If she had only £20,000 I should have married her just the same."—Once a Week.

A writer in Scribner has an article on the subject, "How to keep the boys on the farm." He evidently means well, but he doesn't touch the point. To keep the boys on the farm, the farm should be well paved, and lighted with gas, and have a band stand, and billiard-tables, and its own bar and race course. We hope our farmers are just as anxious as they appear to keep their boys on the farm, but they don't seem to take any definite action.—Danbury News.

It is said that none of the Astors are fast.

That's aingular. They accumulate pelf actor.

That's singular. They accumulate pelf astor that any other people in the country, all the

A Vicksburg paner enthusiastically tells of a young lady in that city who "picked a ton of cotton." H'm. What did she want with so much!

A gifted contributor sends us a poem beginning, "Open the dcors to the children." You'd better, if you don't want all the paint kicked off the panels.

Charleston has strawberries, New Orleans has new potatoes, Baltimore has green peas, and Burlington has a fair supply of last fall onions still on hand.

The people who live in Massachusetts valleys are getting so now that, when a man comes into the neighborhood and builds a dam, they sell out and move to the top of the hill, and nail cleats up along the trunks of the highest trees.

can take care of herself.

CAN TAKE CARE OF HERSELF.

In New York City, Mr. William Campbell, wall-paper manufacturer, and his wife, Annie Louise, are having a lively time. They separated last February, and since then Mrs. C.'s principal occupation has been the horsewhipping of her husband. A World reporter interviewed her on Tuesday, with the following result:

Since the proceedings for divorce were begun Mrs. Campbell says her husband has not lost an opportunity to insult her, and that was the cause of her use of the whip Saturday, of which afair Mrs. Campbell gives the following version:

"All parties were at the Point View Hotel Saturday afte noon. Campbell walted until he heard me order my mare and started just shead of me. As I came down the road I saw him driving close to the carriage of those women freferring to Mrs. D. Oegood and Mrs. Mendell, of No. 721 Sixth avenue). They were all talking and giegling so you could hear them half a mile. I tried to pass them without their seeing me, but was unable to, and as I came up Campbell turned toward me and insulted me. So I rose up and struck him with all my might across the face. He said something else too foul to repeat and I hat him again. As I drove away I heard him make further remarks. what it was I did not hear, but I know it was insulting. and as I don't propose to be insulted by any man, if he weighs a thousand pounds. I turned around, met him, and gave him a fearful cut right across the eyes. His face was all blood. I did not know but I had threshed his eyes out, and I should not have carred if I had."

Mrs. Campbell then denounced the ladies who were driving near her husband at the time, and related her other exploits with the whip with great game. A week ago last Friday she met Campbell driving op the boulevard, near One Hundred and Twenty-sirth street. He insulted her, she says, and insetum she withy game has counted and the street having first snatched his whip away so that he could not retailest. This confined him to his room for several days. O

behind the dam, and bags of sand were thrown in to stop the leak. After a while Hancock became so exhausted as to be unable to speak in reply to the shouted inquiries as to his progress. Hour after hour passed, and a large number of persons gathered expecting that the man would never be got from the pipe alive. Finally, after an imprisonment of five and a half hours, he hacked out alive, yet trembling and nearly dead.

"ON CALL." "I can't jess git it frew my head how dose business men can borrow money on call and make it pay," Brother Gardner was explaining at the market yesterday. "De odder day I bor-rowed two dollars of dat Mister Brown on Grove street, an' I was jess dat fool nuff to wan't to show off a leetle, so I tole him I wanted to borrow dat two dollar bill on call. Well, what you 'spose happened?"

"He didn't have any \$2 to lend!" called out

one of the whitewashers.
"You got de money an' jumped de town!"

"You got de money an' jumped de town!"
put in a second.

"Gemlen, I know dis town, an' dis town knows me," stiffly replied Mr. Gardner., "I believes my money is as good as my word among de best business men in Detroit. No, sir; I tuk de money, went home, an' I hadn't been in de house ten minutes when dat Brown came along and sung out:

"'Brudder Gardner, I'ze calling you—I'ze calling over de fence for dat \$2 bill!"

"Dere dat money was on cail, an' dere he was calling for it, an' I had to hand 'em ober. When an oie man like me hez got his mind made up to have fried oysters for breakfast, an' a finanshul smash like dat comes down upon him, it jess makes de shivers go up'n down his back widout regard to ceremony."

HOW SHE FIXED HIM.

Chevenne (Wy.) Leader.

A Chevenne lady learned in some manner that one particular man had singled her out as a special target for scandalous insinuations,

a special target for scandalous instinuations, whereupon she resolved on a plan to get even with him, and became very engaging. They met frequently upon the street, and at last she sent him a note which read:

Dras Fruency: Call this evening at 6. My husband is and will be absent. If light in back room, tap gently at front door. If light in front room, depart. Lovingly.

Of course he was on time, perfumed, and dressed in his best, was admitted and entertained for a few moments, when suddenly a change came o'er his dream. Instead of sweetly-uttered nothings falling gently upon his ear, lashes of rawhide fell upon his shoulders in quick succession. Then a door opened, and three gentlemen, one of them her husband, entered. In their presence she compelled the coward to get down upon his knees, acknowledge himself a liar, deliver up her note, and promise never to speak her name again. She then opened the door and bade him go.

A ROMANCE OF EGYPT. Ismail Pasha, late the Egyptian Finance Minister, was a remarkable man. Originally one of the lowest grooms in the stables of the Khedive of Chosbra, his first step on the ladder of tortune was gained by marriage with a liberated slave from the harem, who speedily initiated him in all the mysteries of that instiinitiated him to all the mysteries of that institution, and showed him how, by an artful use of
harem influence, a clever man might raise himself to almost any eminence in the State. Ismail
profited by his wife's advice, cultivated the
harem through her, and found himself eventually the most nowerful subject in the Kingdom.
He amassed an enormous fortune, and his expenditure was lavished beyond even Oriental
extravagance. His harem was one of the largest and most celebrated in the East. It consisted of 300 women, all young and beautiful,—
for Ismail would have no women in his harem
over the age of 30,—and two corps de ballet, one
of French, the other of Hindu girls. Every
night he was conducted to his chamber by twentry young girls, clothed in magnificent and fantastic attire, blazing with gold and jewels, each
carrying in her hand a gilded taper-stick, and
each taper giving out a different colored light.
Himmediately after his death his harem was
bought up by the rich Beys and Pashas, and
fabulous prices were said to have been paid for
some of the beauties. His jewels were computed to be worth \$3,250,000, and, as everything
is forfeited to the Khedive, that astute ruler
will make a good thing out of the death of his
Finance Minister.—Exchange.

JULY JOYS.

Their shadows on the ocean show; While vocal phocas, furbling by, Are snortling snazy at they go.

A VEGETARIAN PREACHER.

Philadelphia Press.

The Rev. William R. Alger, the distinguished Unitarian preacher, of Boston, doesn't eat meat.

Once, many years ago, on his way up town, he saw a herd of calves on their way to the slaugh-

saw a herd of calves on their way to the slaughter-house. They were packed closely in a van,
and were emitting noises which sounded like
human moans. One of the animals looked Mr.
Alger in the face with an expression so human
and so pittful that the gentleman was deeply
affected. It haunted him for some days, and
led him to make a solemu vow never again to
partake of animal food. He keeps his vow religiously, and, although he dines out a great
deal, he abstains strictly from the use of animal
tood of every sort.

TIDAL MOTOR.

My Clara's eye with glory gleamed;
Her golden hair the water snaled;
My eyes with buoyant barno beamed
My heart its golden hope ingaled.
-Edward Earl in Portland Press.

all the patriotic people of the country.—Boston Globe (Ind. Rep.).

The great difficulty in all these cases of Southern reconstruction is the chronic ingratitude and hypocrisy of the Southern Democratic leaders. As all their practices have shown, they promise everything and fulfill nothing. South Carolina has always been to the Government of the United States, since Andrew Jackson's time, an organized menace, and it is so today. It has never been a State of this Union like Pennsylvania or Ohio, but a general disturber of public peace and prosperity.—Philadelnia Press (Rep.).

Those classes of Democrats who look to a continuance and strengthening of their party through injustice and wrong-doing to Southern States, are deserving of the severest condemnation. The true policy is to help the enemy to do right; to give the Pressident full credit for all the good he does or expects to do, to encourage him in carrying out his policy, and to trust the future success of the Democratic party to the justice of its own cause rather than to the injustice of the enemy's cause.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

The immediate business prospect looks better with the troops withdrawn, but further off in (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

The immediate business prospect looks better with the troops withdrawn, but further off in the horizon the clouds are very threatening. Peace is restored, and the negro disappears from the polls, the jury box, the witness stand, the school, the desk, the hotel, the theatre, and takes his place in the rice swamp and the cotton field. Is this peace? And if it is peace, how long will it last? This is a question worth considering by those long-headed business men who are rubbing their hands over the prospect of brisk trade with the South.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

Those who declare that the Southern States. How oft the suffluent surges sighed Around Ram Island ledge that day, When Clara to the Clarence hied And yaled with me thro' Casco Bay. Brave Arbs Masta held the helm; Nor could my clinant Clara fear The suffuent surges might o erwhelm. While such a skipper stood to steer. O long-remembered day of bliss! The yisling yacht the waters clave; Each wandering wavelet seemed to kiss Her bosum as she clove the wave.

CURRENT OPINION.

this sign of the actual adoption of the policy of kindness and forbearance to be extinguished

shall have honestly failed or entirely succeeded in accomplishing the great end desired by every

dispassionate, patriotic citizen,—Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

dent.—Cineinsati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

It is merely a return to constitutional principles on which the President seems to be fully determined. It will be the end of the policy of supporting State Governments by an exertion of power from Washington, instead of leaving them to the support of their own people. When this change is accomplished, the reconstruction of the Union will have been fully consummated, and it will be a cause for rejoicing to all the patriotic people of the country.—Boston Globe (Ind. Rep.).

forever .- New York Tribune (Rep.).

Those who declare that the Southern States will attempt in any manner to abridge the absolute freedom of the colored race, or to impair its rights in any manner or form, wfil learn that they do the people of those States great injustice by such prophecies, and that they are as true to the new order of things as themselves. A little time will demonstrate that the enlarged wisdom of the President and his advisers has created the Union anew, and given to its industrial and commercial interests an impulse they have not known for nearly a generation.—Washington Republican.

The President does not decide between the THE HEN AS SHE REAL LY IS.

Danbury News.

Now there is another man who thinks he knows how to make hens lay, and he communi-

tion.—Washington Republican.

The President does not decide between the claims of Hampton and Chamberlain. He does not assume to pass upon the election. A belief in the absolute right and justice of Gov. Chamberlain's position is entirely consistent with his action. But he determines that the controversy is one which should be decided within the State, and that public policy does not justify the continued interference of the Federal troops. The spirit and purpose of his determination are right, and it is to be hoped that the result will vindicate its wisdom.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

We must not loss sight of the fact that Mr. cates the process to one of the agricultural papers. It is in the food, of course. That's what pers. It is in the food, of course. That's what all these idiots say. When will the true nobility of a hen be understood! Hens are not machines. They are reasoning, thinking beings. If there is one sight more impressive than another it is a hen thinking. To make a hen lay get on her best side. Work on her feelings. This can be done by studying her nature and learning her tastes. This accomplished, go to work to show her that you are her friend, and not a grinding, grasping leech, with no higher ambitton than worming eggs out her.. When a hen sees that you love and respect her; that you are truly her friend; that you are in active sympatny with her reachings out for the undefinable in nature, she wilf just turn her toes in, tighten her jaws, and fairly fill the entire atmosphere with eggs. Tou can't lay for a hen with food tricks. A hen despises concealment.

CRONIN ABROAD:

The Birmingham England City Connell met.

vindicate its wisdom.—Albany Evening Journal (Rep.).

We must not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Hayes is girt about by many difficulties, and has a Northern and Republican constituency to satisfy as well as a Southern people to pacify. Before assalling the President we should give him full time to act, or wait till he has proven himself false to his promises. We have no other ax to grind in the South, whatever the object and purposes of our "Democratic friends" at the North may be, and we should no longer be satisfied to turn the grindstone while they hold the ax,—to pay the fiddler merely while they do the dancing.—Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

Hampton's fair promises that no violence shall

CRONIN ABROAD;

New York Graphic.

The Birmingham, England, City Council met the other evening. The Pall Mall Gazette says of it: "The attention of the committee was called by one of the town councillors present to the fact that there was a man going about Birmingham with an extraordinarily large nose, and who was constantly followed by a crowd of boys. The man became irritated at being the object of this ill-timed curiosity, and had thrown several large stones at the boys. It was suggested that the committee should direct a police constable in plain clothes to follow the man and protect him from insult. The chief officer of the police promised to take the necessary steps, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in rendering the man with the nose secure from further molestation." It is not necessary to say who this man is, Every American worthy of the name will recognize him. He fied a month ago. It was reported that he had carried it to Oregon. Now the afflicted man turns up, slowly following it around Birmingham. There is something in such a spectacle too deep for tears. (Va.) State (Dem.).

Hampton's fair promises that no violence shall be done, and that the blacks snall be protected, are received as sterling coin and a satisfactory settlement. Yet it would be better if the Resettlement. Yet it would be better if the Republicans were protected by their own rights as citizens and in the forms of law, rather than to have to trust to the magnanimity of a Government which will represent the supremacy of force. And we suppose that no one expects that this protection will not be subject to the right of the Democratic party to rule, nor to the principle that a white Republican has no rights in that State which the ruling class are bound to respect,—Cincinnali Gasstle (Rep.).

to respect,—Cincinnati Gasette (Rep.).

The Republican press has nearly unanimously approved the new departure. The Independents welcome it as their own teaching. And a large fraction of the Democracy, both North and South, are ready to sustain the Administration in carrying it out. In this undertaking, in this duty, and in the obstacles rising up against them, President Hayes finds his great opportunity. He may not bring the Republican party out of the conflict quite the thing that he dreamed of; nor quite what it was during the campaign of last year; but if he goes on to execute his clear purpose and his avowed policy, he will bring the country to content and peace, and his party to a better and a bigger body than it has ever been since, in the days of its greatness and its glory, it had led the country triumphantly through the Civil War.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

But President Hayes is helged in by an ob-

Republican (Ind.).

But President Hayes is he iged in by an obstacle which Gen. Grant did not have to encounter. He will be permitted to have no army at all if he does not satisfy Congress at the extra session that State Governments are no longer to be interfered with. If he were ever as much inclined to pursue the old exploded policy it would be practically impossible against the opposition of a Democratic House, which will insist on the same kind of an army bill as that which was defeated at the last session, unless the troops are previously withdrawn from Louisiana as well as from South Carolina. Every Republican who meditates an outcry because the President has decided to withdraw the troops is a political lunatic. Even if the President's judgment and conscience were not opposed to continuing the intervention policy, nobody could reasonably complain of him for not attempting a pialn impossibility.—New York Havaid (Ind. Dem.).

Here, then, is a complete abandonment of a

TIDAL MOTOR.

To the Briter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 5.—I would propose to construct large circular tanks near the seashore,—tanks formed by walls of stone, with flat covers or roofs of boiler-iron: the roofs to be supported by pillars inside the tanks. The walls of the tanks to have arched inlets all around them for the water to enter below low-water mark of the tide. On the top of the roofs of the tanks are valves which open outwards; connected with the top of the tanks are pipes running from the same any required distance,—one mile or 1,000 miles,—for the purpose of chataining, conveying, and supplying the motive power, the agent of which is vacuum.

When the tide rises the water of the sea flows into the tanks through the arched inlets at the bettom of the tanks, below low water mark. Here, then, is a complete abandonment of a position heretofore held by the Republican party as a consequence of the reconstruction policy. One might have expected some excitement among Republicans at the North, if only as an indication of sympathy with those who, like Mr. Chamberlain, have fought a gallant battle in reliance upon extraneous help, and have been quietly given over to the common enemy. But Chamberiain, have fought a gainnt battle in reliance upon extraneous help, and have been quietly given over to the common enemy. But there is no excitement. . . What the country now expects is some compensating advantage, and upon the realization of this the

vindication of the new policy depends. Individual injustice will be ultimately overlooked, if the general result be satisfactory. If Hampton is honest enough and strong enough to fulfill his pledges respecting the freedmen, and if, under his administration, the State regain peace and prosperity, the President will have little to fear from his own party. These, however, are important provisos. And if they he not forthcoming, his position will not be enviable.—New York Times (Rep.)

The roof-valves now open, and the tank (speaking of one) fills with water. When the tide goes down (ebb tide) the roof-valve closes. Now the weight of the water inside the tank creates a vacuum in the pipe, and in this vacuum lays the motive power.

To secure a steady, uninterrupted power, two tanks are required, or one tank parted into two by a partition. Both tanks are inclosed by a dock sufficiently large to hold at least six times the contents of one of the tanks. The dock is connected with the sea by flood-gates which open at high and close at low tide. When the gates open at high tide, the water flows in from the sea and fills both tanks. When the tide goes down, the pipe of one of the tanks is closed by means of a valve (inside the pipe), and the pipe from the other tank is orened by the same means. The pipes from both tanks connect outside of the same into one main pipe. The tank with the pipe open is now in operation, and continues so until the tide begins to rise, at which time the gates in the dock inclosure are closed. At this time the valves in the pipe of the other tank are opening, and this now is in operation, and the valves in the pipe of the first tank are closed. The water which now eacapes below from the second tank flows into the inclosed dock, irrespective of the height of the water of the sea, for that is shut off by the gates.

When the pipes of any of the tanks are closed by their valves, the water naturally remains in the tank irrespective of the height of the water outside of the tank; the weight of the water outside of the tank; the weight of the water outside of the tank; the weight of the pipe in the pipe of the section. important provisos. And it they be not forthcoming, his position will not be envisible.—New
York Times (Rep.).

That there is ahead in the near future a light
—a genuine political fight of the stubborn sort
and not any mock warfare—is a fact which the
sincere friends of Tresident Hayes and his policy will do well to keep constantly present in
their reflections. It is mere folly to underrate
the strength of the abuses which he has attacked, or their powers of resistances still more
foolish would be any ignoring of the vigorous
character of the sincere opposition which some
features of his Southern policy will undoubtedly arouse among earnest members of the Republican party, or of the power with which
adroit demargogues, writhing in secret under the
blows aimed at "the spoils" system, will play
in public upon these latter chords of hostility
to the Administration. As to the result of this
coming contest we have as little doubt as we
have firm considence in the resolute spirit of the
man in the White House, and in the sagacity of
its advisors. If they "hold the fort" with unflagring courage,—and they will,—the raily of
the people around their standard will inevitably
come, and victory will follow.—Detroit Tribuna
(Mep.). the tank, when the valves in the pipe are open, creates a vacuum in the pipe by the suction power of the tank.

ADOLPH STEMPEL.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCES. ATLANTA, Ga., April 5.—George Sharp, Jr., a well-known diamond and jewelry merchant, has disappeared, and his store has been closed The people everywhere are tired of the principle of hatred and the policy of subjugation. They have welcomed the indications of a change with enthusiasm. The smoldering embers of the passions kindled by the War needed only up b, a New York ereditor. Sharp is said to

owe street-brokers here \$50,000.
St. John, N. B., April 5.—A. D. Goodwin. St. John. N. B., April 5.—A. D. Goodwin, United States Vice-Consul and member of the firm of Quill & Goodwin, ship-brokers, left for Providence, R. L., on the 20th of March, to wind up the affairs of Warner; Goodwin & Co. On the 27th of March he telegraphed Gen. Warner, American Consul at St. John, that he had completed his business and nat mailed to him \$5,000, and would be at home in a few days. Nothing has since been heard of Goodwin or the menor. Believing now that the President has adhered to his own predetermined plan, and has not yielded or halted at any stage in the execution of his purpose, we hold that he is fairly entitled to the support of the whole country until he

THE WATER WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—This afternoon the Chicago turned up wonderfully Republican yesterday. The Republicans have also elected a majority of city officers in St. Louis. The great triangle of Western cities—St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati—is Republican again. Taking this, with the New Hampshire election, and the general drift of results in the smaller towns, it becomes evident that the Republican party has been strengthened by the policy of the President.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.). Spring Vailey Water Company filed a petition in the Supreme Court asking for a writ of prohibition restraining the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and all other city officials from making connections with the mains of the Company or interfering in any manner with its water pipes, etc. The Court granted an alternative writ, and the matter is to be heard next Monday at 2 o'clock. Meantime the Mayor, Board, etc., are temporarily restrained from interfering in any manner with the Company's

THE RUSH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Shoux City, Ia., April 5.—Eighty Black
Hillers left here by the Dakota Southern Road

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Procrastination, with many, is the besetting sin. Business and health alike suffer. Events thing is postponed until "to-morrow." Th hacking cough and the torpid liver are unheeded and unaided until consumption, jaundice, or abscess of the liver becomes established. With the old method of medication these maladics were incurable, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery an entire cure is speedily effected. Under this positive tonic and searching alterative, "it is never too late to mend." Thousands in this, and other countries, who have been given up to die by eminent phy sicians, have taken it as a last resort and been

NEWTON, Kan., July 3, 1876.—Dr. PIERCE-Dear Sir: I suffered with Liver Complaint and was unable to work for four years. Three formed, and that I could live but a few weeks. Through a friend's advice, I purchased a bottle of your Discovery. It helped me. I continued it for six months, at the end of which time I was completely cured, and have remained so ever since. Gratefully yours, DAVID THOMAS. CITY BEAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT 3-STORY MARBLE from residence 39 Twenty-fifth st., with brick barn; has all modern improvements, in thorough repair, is un-incumbered: to a cash buyer a great bargain is offered. Apply to GEO. C. WALER, 13 Chamber of Commerce. FOR SALE-100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE LOTS,

Pa.

LOR SALE—100 OR MORE FEET ON CORNER OF
Madison-st. and Bishop-court; very cheap; little
cash required as first payment; it can be made to pay a
handsome income. 6 ARNETT & THOMASSON, 125
Dearborn-st., Room 13. Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE-IN FACT GIVEN AWAY-774 West
Adams-st.; price only \$3,000 cash. E. S. HEATON, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT
brick, with large barn. 389 West Van Buren. st.; lot
50x178. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-EAST GROVE-BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lots, Surlar feet, for \$85, \$400, and \$125;
only \$10 cash and \$5 monthly. No interest: All high,
rich, rolling land; 5 minutes walk from East Grove
station, and 10 minutes walk from Downers Grove
station, over 1000 inhabitants, churches, descriptions
station, over 1000 inhabitants, churches, descriptions
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description of the control of the cont the BRADFORD, 71 Washington st., Room st.

POR SALE—OR GIVE AWAY—I HAVE IS BLOCKS
of so lots each in my addition to Lairange, which
corners one bivek from the beautiful stone depot, and
has good streets and slikewike. Now, I propose to give
two lots to any person who in build immediately,
if house costs \$1,000. This is a chance for a home of
your own, as lumber is chees, labor is low, and lots for
nothing. LaGrange is on C. B. & Q. R. R. 7 miles
from city limits, with 10-cent trains; only one chance
in each block is offered. Will show the lots free. IRA
BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

BROWN. 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—A BLOCK OF FIVE ACRES (36 LOTS)
at Thornton; S50 per sere. This block is all clear
of incumbrance, and the cheapest thing in market.
The owner must have cash. D. W. POTTER, 144 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

POR SALE, RENT. OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE
houses and jots; prices and terms to suit everybody;
fare only 36, 25 for month; 20 trains a day, highest land
of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 MILES from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Raffroad, on easy TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 MILRS from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Raliroad, on easy monthly payments, 52-story houses and lots, new and complete, at 8500, 81,000, 81,000, 82,000, 82,000, near station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. HILL. 4 Lakeside Building.

LOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK RESIDENCES.
The best in the market for the money.
Evansion, pleasantly logated residences.
Wilmortte, good house near acque.
Lake Side, one of the best there.
Have a large list of subartast residences.
E. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HUSES AND LOTS AT LaGrange, for sale from \$1,000 to \$10,000, on any terms to suit purchaser; for rent from \$10 and upwards per month. F. D. OOSSITT by C. C. LAY, 71 Washington, \$1.

rom \$2,000 to \$10,000, on long time; monthly pay-nents if desired. D. W. KEAN, Room 14, 88 LaSalle. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-EXCHANGE-OR MORTGAGE-IM
proved property in Memphis, Tenn. For all particulars address D E W. 594 Wabash-av. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE:
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS,
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS,
ELEGANT PARLOR SUITS,
SAS, 545, 550, 665, 6100,
HANDSOME CHAMBER SUITS,
SAS, 560, 675, 560, 5100,
The cheapest and best place to buy
good good.
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Ballingerion guaranteed.

R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

THE FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 545 WEST ADpremises Saturday and Munday afternoons, from 1 to 6
p. m.

p. m.

PHE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, see WEST
Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture
on monthly payments. Low prices; long time.

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CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID FOR standard works of any kind. Call or address CHAPIN'S. corner Madison and Dearborn size.

R \$20; Thackers y's works complete, 11 vols. ns w. 8.50; imperial Dictionary, 4 vols. 7 uil call; sple ndid sel. 20; Macaulay's works complete, new \$20; a \$40 Bittle for \$10; Hichocock's Analysis of the Bible, new, \$5; Masonic works cheab. GLBERT, 21 South Clark st. Masonic Works eneal. Classics: 21 South Cart al.

800 QUIRE BLANK BOOKS RECEIVED TO
day at 15 cts. quire (worth 25 cts.); Araola'
ink, 50 cts. quart; Dixon penelis, 25 cts. dox; note
paper, 5 quires 25 cts.; legal cap, 25 cts. quires a large
stock of old and new books; cash paid for good books.
Down-starts, MILLEIT's Cheap Book Store, 102 Madi-

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH from \$250 to \$300 can become a partner in an old established butter and provision sters. Call at 18

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Side.

West Side.

TO RENT-THREE ELEGANT RESIDENCES441, and 465 Washingtonest., 17 rooms sichs,
brick harms. These houses have been occupied by
Hasseltine for the past years. Will be rented seen
or together. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 144 D

TO RENT-549 PULTON-ST. - A 3-STORY PRAM house, pleasantly situated, near Ashland-av., wi pariors, dismire recom, and Krichen on direct floor; pri 530 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 Laxalle-st. TO RENT-WEST SIDE-NO. 111 NORTH PAU
I line-st. 9-room house, 524; large discount for cast
or good security; No. 100, 3 rounn, 12st floor, \$16.
Apply to owner, No. 100 Faulina-st., 30-stairs.
TO RENT-THREE STONE FRONT TWO-STORY
and basement houses, 657, 650, and 681 Adams-st
Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st. TO RENT-ONE HOUSE ON OAKLEY-AV. AND one house on Mouroe at of those clerant stone front blocks pullt by us last fall. All the others are rented. Last chance. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st. born-st.
TO RENT-10-ROOM HOUSES, MODERN IMPROVEments, \$25; others \$5 to \$40. Sell on monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark-st.
TO RENT-FINE BRICK AND COTTAGE HOUSES
On West Side, \$10, \$15, \$20. A brick house on
North Franklin-st., \$20. F. A. WEAGE, \$5 Washington-st., Hoom 2.

TO RENT-SEE WEST MADISON-ST; ALSO. ST West Madison-si., for five months, turnished; re-erences required. M. F. TULEY, Atterney, 176 Les Salle-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED-FIRST-CLASS BRIC Income, with all modern improvements freezoed ap-painted to best manner; in perfect order; will not be rented for boarding-house. 361 West Adams-st. TO RENT-E35 PER MONTH WILL RENT THREE story brick house 1020 West Adams-st.; \$20 per Jonth, three-story brick. 1022 West Adams-st.; \$10 per month, three-story bricks. 497 and 519 Western av.; \$18 per month, three-story brick, southeast cer ner liarvard-st. and Campbell-av.; \$10 per month two-story frames, 15 and 30 Harvard-st.; \$10 per month two-story frame, 16 Harvard-st. Apply at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, TWELVE ROOM between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sta. on I dians-av. Hent low to first-class, responsible tenan J. H. LONG, No. 72 East Washington-st. TO RENT-A NICE S-ROOM OCTAGON FROM house, on Wabash av., south of Twenty-sixth-swith avery convenience: low rest; first-class neighbo hood; well furnished, all new last year; furniture f sale at haif cost. This is a good chance to step into a clegantily furnished residence with everything the need at a great bargain. Address Q 16, Tribune office TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR being at Twenty-fifth st., if rooms, be sides bash-room and closets, is perfect order; will ren-low to good party. Apply to GEO, C. WALKER, II Chamber of Commerce. TO RENT-ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS I room brick house, on Forest-av., No. 31. Call 78 Dearborn-st. from 10 to 2 p. m. Also a neat 7-roo cottage on paved street, near cars, for \$20. JOH COVERT.

COVERT.

North Side.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house, south front; all modern improvements. 383 Ohio-st., between Pine and St. Clair-sts. inquire at 347 Ohio-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR-bie front dwelling, with all modern improvements, corner State and Ohio-sts. Inquire at 264 Ohio-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR-bie front dwelling, with all modern improvements, corner State and Ohio-sts. Inquire at 264 Ohio-st.

TO RENT-ONE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY COTtage. 349 per month.

TO RENT-CHEAP-DWELLING-HOUSE 332 INdiana-st, between Rush and Pine. three-story, with L. stone front, furnace, and gas-futures. GEO. C. NKWBERRY, Bryan Block. To RENT-HOUSE PACING LINCOLN PARK fronts east on the street east of Clark-st.; full view of lake; second house from Sophia-st.; three stories and basement. JOHN WOODBRIDGE, JR., Room. 13, 108 Dearborn-st. TO RENT—336 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH; 10 ROOMS modern improvements, large lot, good location Rent \$50. Apply at Bookstore, Major Block. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICE dwelling, 75 Maple-st., just east of Dearborn-av. NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSaife-st. TO RENT - THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT I houses, with modern improvements; price, \$50 per month. Inquire on premises, 39 Pine-st., corner indians.

TO RENT-CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-ST. AND I Hyde Park av.. near Kenwood Station—A good house and barn; large yard and garden; all modern improvements; also, a cottage of 7 rooms; large yard of strubbery. Inquire of J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14, or 1 remises; want an offer. TO RENT-FINE HOUSES WITH LARGE GROUNDS
At Rogers Park, 4 miles north of city limits, very
low. D. W. KEAN, Room 14, 88 LaSalle-st. TO RENT_BOOMS.

South Side.

TO BENT-FURNISHED ALCOVE BOOM IN A private family at 933 Wabash-av., near the Wood-TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 21 EL-TO RENT-178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE PALMER of without board. or Without board.

TO RENT - FURISHED FRONT SUITES AND
single rooms at reduced prices; transients 75 to 50
cents per night, at Mouroe House, 71 East Modroe-st.

West Side.
TO RENT-A LARGE AND NICELY-PURNISHED a south front room in a desirable location. 237 West Madison. Madison-st. \$15 and \$20; also, reoms with store, \$20. D. H. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

North Side.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS CONVENIENT TO business centre, \$2 to \$3.50 per week, with fire. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark? TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, ETC TO PENT_STOPE

TO RENT-STORE AND BASKMENT (SOX140), 130
and 132 Wabash-av, near Madison-st. Apply to E.
B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, 93 Washington-st.
TO RENT-191 KINZIE-ST. SUITABLE FOR A
commission or provision store.
Also, stores and offices in McCormick Hall Buttding.
R. & W. G. McCORMICK, 135 Lassile st. R. S. & W. G. MCLURNICA. 105 League

Palmer House, store and 33 rooms; will rent store
paratic. B. GROSSMAN, Room 3. 146 Dearbours &.

PO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, VAN BURRNst. near State, very low, with rooms above if wantd. laquire of R. LANCASTER, Room 1, 148 Monroe.

ed. Inquire of R. LANCASTER, Room 1, 149 Monroe.

Offices.

TO RENT-BASEMENT OFFICE, 40 SOUTH CLARK.
In best location for railroad and steamship offices:
matrix matrix and rear, at reasonable rates at 45 and 45 South
Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF THREE FRONT OFFICES
On second floor Fullerion Block, 04 Dearborn-st.
Apply 4t Room 4 in the building.

Miscellameous.

TO RENT-DOCK, CORNER OF WEST POLK AND
Beach-sta., 200 by about 550, suitable for lumber,
iron, etc. Possession immediately. Apply to SETH
WADAMS, 75 Clark-st., or BAHND & BRADLEY, 80
LaSalle-st.

LASAIR-St.

TO RENT-THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 208 STATE-ST., suitable for light manufacturing purposes, with use of elevator. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-St.

TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT D'rick warehouse, on northwest corner of Cass and Michigan-sts., for one or s term of years. MATTOCKS & MASON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT - MANUFACTURING ROOMS, WELI TO RENT-A GOOD STOCK FARM, 100 ACRES, 17 Kane County; part of rent can be paid in improvements. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FOR MANUFACTURING BASEMENTS.
I stores, second and third floors; splendid light, 10th horse engine, new building. S. L. BROWN, office opposite Block, 252 Fifth-ev.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house south of Sixteenth-st.; family smail,
and will pay a liberal rent; must have good stable accommodations. P. D. ARMOUR, 5 Union Building.

WANTED-TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHed house in first-class location by family of four
adults, for 5 or 6 months. Address, sating lowest
terms and locations. R 30, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with barn, by as A No. 1
tenant; must be north of Twenty-second-st. or east of
Ashland-av. No fancy price will be paid. Call or address, stating particulars, Dr. G. C. SOMER, Grand
Pacific Rotel. Pacific Rotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN, IN THE VIGINITY of 355 Dearborn av. Inquire of J. M. W. JONES, 101 Maddison-8t.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOTEL, VIS, Chillicothe, O.

WANTED—TO RENT—\$25. TO \$50—OWNERS OF WANTED—TO RENT—\$25. TO \$50—OWNERS OF tenants by leaving same with D. W. STORKE, Real Estate and Renting Agency, 94 Washington-8t. Established 1868. Felate and Recting Agency, by Washington St. Established 1888.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR MAY 1. A MODERside priced, clean sumpy cottage of flat, on West,
Side by a permanent with paying tenant. Address B.

Y. MOFFATT. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO BRICK HOUSES,
ants. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearbornes.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESIDENCE IN A PASHlake front. Address JA. 78 H. HILL, 94 Dearbornes,
LAMTED—TO RENT—MALL HOUSE OR COTtage with barn near A. Jand-aw., south of Lake or
north of Van Burgn-st.

FOR VALE. FOR SALE-WESTERN AND SOUTHERN OUTfits. Ho, for the Black Hills. Tents, rifles, pistols,
rubber and woolen blankets, clothing, camp equipage,
harness, saddles, briddes, and military stores in general,
at Government Goods Depot. 68 East Randolph-ss. POR SALE-TEN SECOND-HAND HEALTH-LIPTS (of various makes); price from \$30 to \$50. 224 Washington-st. J. P. MARSH & CO. FOR SALE-A NUMBER OF FINE BOWING BOATS at shop, rear of 801 State-st. STORAGE.

DEST STORAGE IN THE CITY FOR ALL GOODS
Of value; House loaned on same if desired. THOS.
HILL 125 Desrbors at.
URNITURE CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest vates in fire-proof warehouse, 160 M. Monroe at. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.
SEWING MACHINES. A LL REBUILT WHEELER & WILSON'S, 85 STYLE, for \$15; Singer, No. 2, \$25; Howe's C, \$20. War-rapted to look, sew, and last as well as new, 46 Madison. PERSONAL

DERSONAL—MABY N. COME HOME AT ONCE, this uncertainty is killing us; your wrongs will be righted; these lines bare with trush. H. S. DEESONAL—READY TO GO. OTHER CONNECTIONS severed. Keenly feel injustice to you, and learned a leason try again. I mannot survive the separation. VARBET.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER
and for general otice work; good habits and ref-WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A first-class grocery-store, with good references, and can command a good trade, at 263 Thirty first-st. WANTED-DRUG CLREE, STRADY AND RELIA-ble; no other cleed apply. GREENWOOD & CO., Metropolitan Drug-Rore, 52 West Madison St.

WANTED—A GOOD UPPOLISTERER CAN FIND permanent and immediate employment with BACHMAN & OBSTREECHER, Ottamus, is.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN WHO HAS SET TYPE for a pear or more. Boom 2, 158 Washington etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY. Apply at 152 Millwauges-ay.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY. Apply at 152 Millwauges-ay.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY. Apply at 152 Millwauges-ay.

WANTED—A TOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY. Apply at 104 deritands running a Gordon press. Apply at 104 State-st., Room 5, at 7635 a.m. to-day. WANTED-GOOD WOOD-TURNER THAT UN-derstands polishing on the lathe. 371 Sedg-wick-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS MODERN CUTTER. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SECOND COOK (male) for a first-class restaurant. Address V 55. WANTED-A PAINTER AND TWO BOYS TO RUS in for grainers. Call this morning, at 7 o'clock, at 579 East Division-st. WANTED-PAPER-HANGER AND GRAINER, 900 West Madison-st., corner Oakley, 7 o'close Share WANTED-S OR & GOOD PAINTERS AND CAL-ciminers this morning at 113 East Randolph-st.

WANTED-MEN THAT ARE NOT APRAID TO Work for a permanent canvassing business which will pay \$830 to \$70 per week on small outlay; send stamp for papers or 50 cents for \$1 package for trial; no boys wanted. HAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-AN ACTIVE MAN WITH \$1,000 OR more to take charge of warercome of a manufacturer of staple goods. Address MANUFACTURER, Z. 15, Tribune office.

WANTED-25 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, ILL. WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN AS agents for St. Louis and New Orleans. None need apply except those with some means and of excellent business capacities. Apply at 168 fast Madison-et.

WANTED—19 CANVASSERS OF GOOD ADDRESS on salary. Apply to MR. WHAT, 163 East Madison-et. W an salary. Apply to MR. WRAT, 163 East Madison-st.

W ANTED—A MAN FROM 19 TO 22 YEARS OF age to belp a coachman around a barn, and make himself generally useful around the house: colored preferred. Address, staring color and wages, Z 100, Tribune office.

W ANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET MEN TO bell the smeker's pet, combination penholder, mustache-protector, naklinholder, color-detector, burglar-slarm, and 9 other new and fast-selling articles. Call or send for catalogue. C. M. LINING-TON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. Chicago.

W ANTED—IMMEDIATELY. A MAN FULLY competent to take the management of a pork-packing establishment; must understand his business and be well up to the routine of office work; nobe other aced apply. Address, with references. E F. R. Care E. H. Huschinson's Advertising Agency, Buffsie, N. T.

MATED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph-callery. A good chance for a suitable person. Apply as Art-dailery, 101 West Medicon.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN FOR PORTER. WHO understands the care of horses and attending a steam-boiler. None other need apply as 155 West Weshington-st. Ington-st.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL
as treasurer of first-class company to California.
BATES, SI Harrison-st., Room 60, top Boor.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtographs gallery and learn the business; good wages.
Art Gallery, 38 Wost Randojph-st. WANTED—AN ACTIVE MANAGER FOR ST.
Louis office: fight, legitimate, profitable business;
capital required \$50, ADAMS & CO., 133 Madison-st.
Room 7. W ANTED-TO-DAY, MAN WITH \$75, PREPARED to hangle profitable business in another city. "No competition." Frevious experience unnecessary. 145 Clark-st., Bioon 14.

WANTED-FEMALE MELP. Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

And come well recommended. Call at 49 South Ada-st. and come well recommended. Call at 48 South Ada-st.
WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIBL FOR GENcral housework. Apply with reference at 460
Michigan av.
WANTED—AT 840 MICHIGAN-AV., A GERMAN
girl for general housework.
WANTED—A GOOD HOME AND GOOD WAGES
in private family for neat, willing girl to cook,
wash, and iron. 90 South Ashland-av.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework in a private family. Apply with rei
crence at 400 Marshfield av. WANTED-AT 500 WEST LAKE-ST.. A COMPE-tent Swedish or Norwegian girl for general house-WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; also, two good dining-room girls. Apply, for two days, at 16 and 18 East Adams st. WANTED-TO-DAY, AT 15% NORTH STATE-ST., Irish wanted. WANTED-EXPERIENCED COOK, LAUNDRY, and dining-room girl, at Metropolitan Hotel, 26 North Wells-st.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL that can wash and iron, and also do common honsework. No. 340 South Clark-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT thoroughly understands running the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and some dressmaking. Please call at 117 Hoyne-st., up-stars, for one week.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED STRAW SEWERS AT WANTED—A TIDY GIRL OF INTELLIGENCE TO assist to the care of a child and devote some time to second work. Apply at any time at Room 8, 61 La-Salle-8.

WANTED—A PATIENT GIRL TO MIND CHILdren during the day on Aberdeen-st. Apply at
41 Clark-st., Room 17.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS WHO HAVE HAD EXPErience in setting type, to work on the Musical
Review, Apply after 9 a.m. at office, 58 Fifth-av.,
second floor.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., as LAUNDERS private effect, 20 Kandolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834.

A MOUNTS OF 8500 OR MORE TO LOAN ON REAL, estate in Chicago or on Hilinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PKASE, Reaper Block.

CASHPAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion office, be East Madison-st. Established 1805. Office, 50 Kast Madison-st. Established 1803.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at current rates. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, and other good security, No. 190 Depreom-st. K. WINNE. Dearborn-st. R. WINNE,

MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, WITH OF
Without removal and good collaterals. G. PARRY, Room 8, 83 East Washington-st. M ONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, JEWELBY, M diamonds, machinery, chattels in warehouse, or any good collaterals. 166 Washington-st., Room 29. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON. Room 3, 11d and 118 Randolph-et. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to suit. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 135 South Clark-st. O., 133 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 TO \$50,000

At 8 per cent on improved inside property. SRUFELDT & WESTOVER. Attorneys. 162 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-MONEY ON FURNITURE. WAREhouse receipts, and other good collatersis. JAS.

B. STOREY. Private Banker, 84 Lasaile-st., Roem 25.

W ANTED-LOAN OF \$10,000 ON FARM LANDS
Tribune office.

\$1.500 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM AT 9 PER Reaper Block.
TO EXCHANGE. FOR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF CHOICE IM
proved lands miles from Pastes, consty-test of
Ford County. III; I will exchange for stock of dry
goods, boots and shoes, or general merchandise. Adcress A. J. MILLER, Donovan, Iroquice County., III,
TO EXCHANGE—STOCK FARM OF 400 ACRES,
four miles from Boone, lows. will be exchanged
for merchandise. Address Drawer 52, Boone, lows. Tor merchandise. Address Drawer 32, Scoope, Joseph Wanted To Exchange. Kansas Property for stock of goods in Chicago. Address N 39, Tribune office.

Wanted To Exchange—Real Estate in the city of South Rend, or in Council Bluffs, is., for a general stock of merchandise. Address H, P. O. Drawer 1972, South Rend, Ind.

A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK and driving horses, top and open buggles, single and double harness of all kinds, whips, halters, etc., Saturday, April 7, commencing as 10 a.m., at WHEN & CO. 'S. 196 and 198 Washington st.

A LARGE STOCK OF HORSES, BUGGIES, SINGLE and double harness of all descriptions, wholesale and retail, at WREN & CO. 'S, 196 and 196 Washington st. Ton-st.

POR SALE—A FINE STYLIBH MARR, 1954
hands dark bay, 7 years old, work single or
double. Horse can be seen by applying to concliman.
1053 Michigan-av.

POR SALE—ONE NEW SQUARE BOX TOP BUGgy (taken is trade), 6125; one second-hand, 500.
150 West Monros-st.

POR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES JUST
from Galesburg, Ill., matched teams, single drivgra and draft horses, H. C. WALEER, 249 and 25;
State-st. FOR SALE-TWO PAIR HEAVY DRAFT HOMERS, weighing respectively 3.000 and 3.500 per pair at the weighing respectively 3.000 and 3.500 per pair at the weight of the sale of the weight of the sale of the weight of the sale of the weight of the sale of WANTED-GOOD BORSE, GOOD TRAVELER.
Dot old: cheap for cash subject to trial. E. C.
COLE, 144 Dearborn st. TO LEASE.

TO LEASE-DOCK LOTS-450 FEET DOCK FRONT, with lots in rear, between Lake-st. bridge and Carollest. for one or a term of years. MATTOCKS & ASON, ROOM 1. 50 Desrborn-st. DR LITTLE, 168 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CURES ALL prish discuss, ulcers, cancers, etc., immediately, cithout detention from business. Office very private.

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE SITUATION WANTED-IN A POSITION OF A sponsibility by a thoroughly experienced and his recommended hookkeeper. Address F. O. Rey Son.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A STRADT AND R. SITUATION WAS ARRESTED BY A STRADT AND R. SITUATION WAS ARRESTED AND R. SITUATION OF THE STRATEGY OF V or, Tribune office.

Cittuation wanted—to contractors and bunders—an experienced man is open to a noshilo as bookkeeper; is well qualified in preparing citimate having a thorough practical knowledge of the business No objection to take charge of a large joo out of how Address Ni Ni. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

O —By a cutter of indisputable ability, in city of country, Address 201 West Washington etc. Conch men. Tenmsters. etc.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRITale family; understands his business and is willing
to make himself uneful. Can furnish first-class city
references. F 60, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN AS deviated the care of horses, and is a competent driver, ober and attentive. References, Call at or address 77 llinois-st. ITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT AND reliable single man as coachman and to do general work about find place, in edity or country. Good references. P 2h, Tribune office. nices. F.z., Tribune omce.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CUACHMAN (Swede) in a private family; understands his business. Hood references. T.85, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-GLASS COMpetent girl for second, work, undergiands, making all kinds of saight; best of reference. Cal 623 whash SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGLAS girl to do general bensework in a private family call at 171 North Halsted-st., for two days. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK and care of children or light housewerk. Call of SITUATION WANTED-TO DO HOUSE WORK BY SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young cirl for second work in a private family or boarding-house; or kitches work. Second work in a private family or boarding-house; or kitches work. Second work in a first-class family; best of references given; West Side praferred. Address C H. Tribune office, for two days.

Scamstrosco.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING IN A PRIvate family or to do accound work; best city references. Address 8 64, Tribune office.

Laumercases.
SITUATION WANTED—By WIDOW LADY, FIRSTClass laundres. In private family, or general somework; with little girl. Address of al. Tribuse office. Employment Agencies.

PITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WART OF good Scandinavian or German female help emiled at 6. DUBLES 5 office, 175 Forth Hainted st.

Miscollameous.

Situation wanten-ny a young american series amily. Call for two days at 60 feat free-ts.

Situation wanten-ny at 60 feat free-ts.

Situation wanten-ny alapy, correct and pre-ts.

O 47, Tribuss office. O 47, Tribuns office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG LADY AS Copyist, or to address envelopes. Call or address for three days Miss G, 184 West Twelfth at.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDI-Daylan lady, who speaks the English language, as clerk in a store; best of references. N.68, Tribune.

SOARDING AND LODGING. 76 EAST VAN BURRY-ST. NEAR STATE-Board for ladies or pouliemen. \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plans. 244 WA BASHAV. NICELY FURNISHED TO FETER COMPANY TO INCIDENT TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O references required.

3.5 3 STATE-ST. (THE CLARENCE HOUSE)
between Vas Buren and Harrissa-sta.—Desir
able rooms with first-class board at low rates.

697 wABASH-AV.—A SECOND STORY FROM
board; references required.

ST, CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
Cd. 57 to 55 per week, with or without board, BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — ON . NORTH SIDE FOR GENT wife, and two children (3% and 7% frams). One as two rooms furnished or unfurilished. Address, stating location and lowest terms. Wes, Tribune office. POARD — BY A QUIET MIDDLE-AGED OF Pole, gentleman and wite, in a private fan North Side preferred.) Terms man by moder Seferences given and required. Address QU HOME, Tibusa onder. BOARD-FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED IN PR vate family for three adults with unfurnish rooms. Give address and terms. Q SS, Tribuse office rooms. Give address and terms. Qan. Tribune office.

Board—By Two Young MEN IN A PRIVARY

Address Qan. Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY, WITH A MECKLY

Bouth Side. Address Q.M. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. DLACK HILLS—ANY PERSON WITH \$1.000

In more who wish to join first-class parties in bury,
a well developed gold mine in the Black Hills is
shown over \$500,000 of first-class ore in alghe can,
dress GOLD MINE, Tribune office. Communication RUG STORE FOR SALE. ON ACCOUNT failing health; handsome store, fine corner, on bost thoroughfare in the city, and fair a Address W 1S, Tribune office. No trade. ness. Address W 15, Tribune office. No trade.

INERGETIC FARTY UNDERSTANDING THE FEmais employment-agency business, with reference,
will do well by addressing N 71, Tribune office.

POR SALE—FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND
I lease of one of the best paying and best located
hotels in the city. Address OS, Tribune office.

POR SALE—SALOON—KLEGANTLY FURNISHED,
with good business established, or casy terms. Call
between I and 5 p. m. at 78 West Madison st.

between I and 5 p. m. at 7a West Madison-st.

FURN 18HED 40-ROUM MARBLE FRONT BOARDfing hotel, desirably located on west Side. A rood
party can buy the furniture (\$500 or more down) and
can hire the hotel on reasonable terms. TRUBSDELL
able Was 100 FIRM-av.

FOR SALE-STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY
and variety store, 1a luding a rood circulating ilbrert, cheap for cash. Apply 6t 90 Medison-st.

FOR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-A FIRST-CLASS
wagon factory, fire-proof beliefings, modern
machinery, hydraulic power, all in good running order;
location desirable and good true good running order;

A BSOLUTE AND VALID DIVORCES QUIETLY
A obtained in every state. Territory, and the Canadas, for incompatibility or any statutory cause; newspaper scanded svoided. It makes no difference where
you reside; fee after diverse; advice tree; all correspondence and personal viaits affectly considentials; all
letters on this subject answered in plain envelopes. A
personal visit to my office will convince you that year
business will be attended to with success. Thirteen
years experience, and this way best of city and ceusity
references given. Do not fail to call of writemand b, and 122 Dearborn-at., feouns can all continues
and b, and say Dearborn-at., feouns can all Change, ill.
A BSOLUTE DIVORCES ACCORDING TO LAW FOR
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20,000 have been manufactured, and are now in use.
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any planted in the company of the moost
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\$175 wood 7th octave planeforte, with agrade, all latest improvements, cabvid legs and lyre. The plane guarantee, R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-at. LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FUUND.

I OST-PACKAGE OF PAPERS IN ENVELOPE,
marked Sech W. Hardin, Room EJ southwest corner Clark and Monros-sta, Piease resum to 161 Laballe-st. Room 4. SETH W. HARDIN.

I OST-A STRING OF AMBER BEADS, VALUABLE
to owner only. Any one Soding same please return
to 57 Rush-st.

TAKEN FROM 135 MICHIGAN-AV., 3 HORSER,
one black, 16 hands; one chesting to white feet,
ellopsed; and a roam mare, with one cys out. A liberal
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them. H. C. ANTHONY.

DIO HEWAED-LOST-A BRINDLE BULL-DOG,
white stripe on more, ears cut short, Above
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850 REWARD AND NO DIALOGUE IT ARTI-ing Contents with gold coin are returned, or it be the contents with gold coin are returned the silver with the treely densited. N. H. YOUNG, No. 50 West Mad-MISCELLANEOUS,

LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARh pets, furniture, and miscellancous goods o may
ind by sending letter to JON AS GRLDER, do State-es.
W ANTED A STEAM BUNTING OR FILEAGURI
W book of light draught; side-wheels insterred.
live age, dimensions also of mechinery, etc. Address
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vent delay and misrakes, be sure and give Po idress in full, including State and County, zances may be made either by draft, expre-uce order, or in registered letters, at our risk FERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Reg-ar Communication this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock, Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinsie-st, Work on the M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By deer of the W. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally less active and easier yesterday. Mess pork closed 12½c per bri lower, at \$14.07½ for April and

change yesterday closed at 95%.

obably only a question of time.

1. CHARTER OAR LIFE (IMMINES DEPT)
2. TO RENT.
2. GUSTIN & WALLACE. J. T. DALE.
4. DUEBER WATCH-CASE MAN'FG CO.
5. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
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D. CHARTER OAK LIFE (Loan Dept.)

S. FAHRCHILD & BLACKMAN.

S. JAMES MORGAN. B. W. BRIDGE.

HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER. 16. HENRY E. SEELYE. W. D. COOPER.
17. M. D. HARDIN.
19. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.
20. HUTCHINSON & LUFF.
21. O, L. BASKIN & CO.
22. ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
23. KDITOR-IN-CHIEF.
24. MANAGING EDITOR.
25. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.
26. L. C. EARLE.
27. W. J. BARKEY & CO.
28. WILLIAM BROSS.
29. H. F. NORCROSS. J. A. McELDOWNEY.
20. REDPATH LYCEUM BUREAU.
31. COMMERCIAL EDITOR.
22. W. W. DEXTER.

u farming, arrested on a requisition

at London on the 31st of March, is now transmitted by cable, together with the supnentary declarations made by Count SCHOUVALOFF and Earl DERBY at the time of affixing their signatures. These dec are appended to the protocol, and would seem to be of greater significance than the trument itself. On the part of Russis it is distinctly announced that any agreement for reciprocal disarmament must be preceded by the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, by the eceptance by the Porte of the advice of ope to place the Turkish army on peace footing, and by the demonstration of a readiness to undertake the reforms de-manded. With these preliminaries settled, ated Communication this (Friday) even-lock for business and work on the Third lors fraternally invited. By order of the E. N. TUCKER, Sec. sussia will arrange with Turkey the subject rmament, but without them, and unless repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities is prevented, Russia will veto all measures looking to the demobilization. DERBY's declaration is equally significant of Engand's traditional distrust and hatred Russia, being in effect a notic the world that, in the event of a failure to secure peace between Russia and Turkey, England will regard the protocol as null and oid, and hold herself at liberty to adopt a 12%c per bri lower, at \$14.07% for April and \$14.17% for May. Lard closed at 7%c per 100 be lower, at \$0.4000.42% for April, and \$0.47%0 9.57% for May. Meats closed easy, at 4%c for close shoulders, 7%c for do short ribs, and 7%c for short closes. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.05 per galion. Flour was in light demand and steady. What closed %c lower, at \$1.28 for April and \$1.32% for May. Corn closed %c higher, at 38%c for April and 42%c for May. Oats closed %c higher. ifferent policy. After reading the protoco and its appurtenances, it is not to be won-dered at that the tranquillity of Europe was in no wise increased by this lame and impoent conclusion of the negotiations between

the Powers. pril and 42% for May. Oats closed %c.
at 31c for April and 34% for May. Rys.
endy, at 64%@67c. Barley closed 3c lower,
for April. Hogs were active and 10@15c
closing at \$5.10@5.50 for common to
. Cattle were fairly active and 10c lower, THE SILVER BILL with sales at \$2.50@5.75. Sheep were active and firm, selling at \$3.40@6.40. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.00 in greenbacks at enbacks at the New York Stock Ex-Montenegro remains firm in her demand for the retention of the fortresses captured from the Turks, and the Porte remains firm this petition, and we know of no leg in demanding a modification of these conditions of peace. The stubbornness of Montenegro and the fear of the Ottoman Govern-

ment of the consequences of granting the concessions required may yet play an im-The silver mines of the United States have portant part in the tragedy which threatens to follow the protocol farce. artly suspended their production because he Government refuses to coin silver itself Another arrangement has been entered into by the managers of the trunk lines for the adjustment of their freight troubles. xcept to a limited extent, and refuses to let owners have it coined for them by the The new arrangement still leaves New York at a disadvantage of two and and three cents per 100 pounds on eastward-bound freight, and of six and eight cents on shipments to the West. Philadelphia and Baltimore still retain the benefit of their shorter distances, mint. In the matter of gold, the mints are ree; every man having any gold in the hape of bars, or plate, or foreign coin, can eliver it at the mint and receive therefor a ke value in gold coin. Before the act de-conetizing silver, any person could deliver and while the inducement to cut rates and violate the agreement is modified, it is not removed, and another outbreak of hostilities mint, and could have the same coined into 1873 forbade the further coinage of such dollars. The smaller silver coins are coined only for the Government, and the mint will nishes another interesting letter which we efuse to coin them for any person. They

large amount of information of importance to people who contemplate a trip to the Black Hills. How to get there, what it Black Hills. How to get there, what it costs, and what to take along, are matters which can be definitely ascertained, but what the prospects are of making fortunes—that is a matter for every man to settle for himself. The thousands who are daily getting ready to visit the new gold regions will be interested in the appropriement of The new Vagrant act introduced into the Legislature by Mesars. Chookes and Easton has progressed to a third reading, and we have now a hope that it will become a law. have now a hope that it will become a law. Those having it in charge, however, must be wary and energetic to avoid the danger of its lapsing into the time when the country members shall be anxious to return to their homes, and refuse to consider anything but legislation that is necessary to the maintenance of the State Government. The present Vagrant act is so inadequate in its terms that it is not possible for the most vigilant police force to rid a large city like Chicago of even the well-known criminals. An arrest under the present law rather assures any well-known criminal the freedom of the city instead of driving him off. This arrest is followed by a change of venue to one of the Justices in civil practice, which enables delay, and even a conviction before a Justice is followed by

1. That a silver dollar of specified weight and fineness, other than the so-called tradedilar, be coined; that this silver dollar shall be a legal-tender generally for all debts contracted after the date of the act, or for all debts to the amount of \$100; and that any person delivering silver at the mints may have the same coined into such silver dollars to the value of the metal deposited by him.

2. That the coinage of the smaller silver coins be continued until the whole amount shall reach \$100,000,000.

This bill, with which the public mind has

deficiencies of the present law, and prevent the criminal leafers from trifling with the police and laughing at the authorities. Even the new law proposed is not so strict as in nany States, but goes as far, perhaps, as it is prudent to go for the present, and may enable a well-disposed police force to raid the criminal classes with some hope of

The Times yesterday gave currency to the stement that there was a general feeling ong the American Democrats of Chicago refused to support SMITH and voted for HEATH. The Cincinnati Enquirer states that the Irish in that city by thousands cut the mocratic ticket, and in St. Louis they also bolted the party and elected nearly the whole Republican ticket. The Democratic rievance against the Irish may be great; bu when the party undertake to expel its Irish members, what will be left of the party?

Partnership disagreements not infreque ly ripen into intense bitterness and bad blood, but the records of violence among mem-bers of business firms furnish few psrallels to the extraordinary tragedy which occurre yesterday in New York City. The junio member of a prosperous house, crazed with rage and intoxication, ended an altercation by the explosion of a hand-grenade with which he had prepared himself, instantly kill-ing the senior member of the firm, seriously wounding another partner, and inflict upon himself injuries from which wretched man died a few hours later.

The mystery attending the Bender family, who disappeared from Kansas in 1872, after the murder of several persons and the burial of the bodies on their farm, seems to have been solved by the arrest in Arkansas of a family of four persons who are believed to be the identical BENDERS. For years they and succeeded in defying the efforts of the aw officers to discover their whereabouts but at last they were traced to Crawfor County, Arkansas, where they were engaged the Governor of Kansas, and are now on their way to that State to answer for the series of horrible crimes attributed to them. The text of the protocol, which was signed

Though the President, in calling an extra ssion of Congress to begin on the 4th of June, had in view only the necessity for roviding appropriations for the support of he army, there is no law or regulation which ferbids legislation on any other subject, and petitions have been signed in all parts of the country asking that Congress shall include in their action at the called session the passage of the Silver bill. We think the whole country will second the appeal of on the part of Congress which would mee with such cordial general approval. It is not a sectional question, but a national one; not a party question, but one in which the whole people are directly and deeply interested.

are only coined from silver purchased by the Government, which, when reproduced in the form of coin, affords a large profit to the

There is no valid and no reasonable pretext why the comage of a silver dollar should be prohibited, especially in a country where silver is one of the largest products. Silver coinage exists in all countries. In Germany the silver thaler remains a legal-tender, and is in great popular favor, though silver has been prospectively demonstized. There may be some room for controvessy as to the relative benefits and advantages of having an exclusive gold standard or a silver and gold standard of values; but silver is the current oin of the great mass of mankind, and the hibition of its coinage is, we believe, uliar to the United States. It has only n within the last eighteen months, an then only on the pretext of replacing the fractional currency, that Congress could be induced to direct the coinage of the fractional dollars. What the country asks is that Congress shall, in a bill of few

proval of the people of the whole country, is especially free of all dangers and of all dis-turbing tendencies. Its direct effort will be to advance the value of silver, to overcome the present small depreciation in the paper currency, and to give to the country a permanent metallic currency incapable of de-preciation. France, with both silver and gold a legal-tender, has not suffered from the fall in the price of silver valued in gold, and, having silver coin in abundance, was able to retire almost instantly all her small paper currency and maintain the larger at or

near par.
The passage of such a bill would have a most encouraging and reviving effect on the business of the country. The addition of \$100,000,000 of silver to the currency-the dollar coins being legal-tender—would be an expansion and an inflation in one sense, but of a most healthful and invigorating character. It would be an inflation to the extent that it would induce investment in productive enterprises, giving employment to labor and putting idle machinery in operation. It would encourage speculation,—that is, the speculation which is the mainspring of all trade. All commerce is speculative; men buy, taking the chances to sell again at a profit. The silver coin, having a value as oney at home greater than it can command abroad in any form, will abide with us. It would be plentiful, yet always intrinsically of the value of the metal. The general demonetization of silver is an impossibility; it is needed for the world's uses and, so long as trade exists be-tween men and between nations, so long will silver maintain generally its relative value with gold. The inflation, therefore, will be a natural and a healthy action; it will be an activity resulting from the presence of nore than ordinary currency, that currency, however, having a substantial and not credit value. It will be an inflation and an expansion, not of credit alone, but of curency, which is actual and real money, and of the credit which is incidental to the posses sion of increased means. An inflation of irredeemable and depreciated paper, and an nflation caused by the introduction and resence of large sums of coin, are very diferent matters. One is an increase of subtance; the other of credit without substance This whole subject has been thoroughly iscussed in Congress and in the country. and no measure could more fitly crown the

mplished by the President than the pasage of this Silver bill. THE COUNTY BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE. The danger about the difference of opinion among the Cook County members of the Legislature in regard to the County Board matter is that the bill will drag along antil the country members become impatient to go home, and then fail altogether for lack of time. This should not be permitted. The welfare of Chicago and Cook County de mands a law which shall legislate the present rascally Board out of existence, and enable the county to elect an entirely new set of honest Commissioners on a general ticket. The Constitution requires that ten of these Commissioners shall reside within the city imits and five outside the city, so that any bill must conform to that rule. Mr. Robinson's original bill provides that five shall be from the country towns, three from the South Division, two from the North Division, and five from the West Division, but that all shall be elected on one ticket by a general vote of the county. This bill would be satisfactory to the people. Then Mr. Hickey introduced a bill into the House permitting the city to vote for ten of the Commissioners, but dividing the county, as at present, into five single districts, the voters in each district being entitled to vote for only one Commany accounts, but principally because the always at least as low. Cotton coming by small-district plan permits of

necessful pacification and reconciliation ac-

of little miserable rings. and it is difficult to understand on what ground. If he is trying to prevent the 7,000 itizens of Chicago who sleep out of town from voting for the whole Board, he is all wrong, and doing the people an injustice and himself an injury.

One thing is certain. The Cook County embers should virtually agree upon a bill before they can expect the Legislature to pass any one. The thing upon which the Cook County members ought to be a unit is, that this county must have the privilege of electing fifteen members—the entire Board on a general ticket next fall and every year thereafter. Any member who oppose this essential feature of the measure is hostile to the people whom he professes to represent, and friendly to the interests of a orrupt ring of tax-eating roobers.

HOW TURKS COLLECT TAXES. The burden of popular complaint in this country is taxation. We imagine ourselves urdened to the earth with taxes; we figh them; we hold tax-gatherers as persons enemies; we make taxation an issue in every election; we are constantly devising way and means to reduce taxation. It may help the public to bear its burden with more of patience and equanimity to know how Turks ellect taxes in afflicted Bulgaria. Turkish tyranny does not altogether expend itself in killing, torturing, and selling into hopeless slavery men, women, and children. The tax-gatherer despoils property, ravages farms, fiscates stock, and not only collects taxes, but lives upon the people. The legal Turkish taxes are enormous, and consume largely pernicious in principle and operation that in this country they would raise a revolution The legal taxes, however, are the lightest burdens that the Bulgarians suffer. The special taxes and the arbitrary manner in which they are enforced the weight that is crushing these wretched people. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Philippopolis, calls atention to these arbitrary exactions which are periodically enforced, and which treble the sum of legitimate taxation. During the poverty by plunder, lost their crops, and their industry was paralyzed by war, and yet when the war with Servia broke out, a war ntribution was levied upon them, ostensi bly of a voluntary nature. It was voluntary to this extent, that the rich were allowed to name such sums as they pleased, but the poor were compelled to pay down one-fourth of the sum they annually contribute for direct taxes. In addition to this, every peasant was forced to furnish his bullock carts without remuneration for the transportation of military stores, and rarely if ever saw his cart or draught-animal again. When the armistice closed the war between Turkey and Servia, a decree for a second war contribution was issued, which ordered that every male subject of the Empire above the age of 15 should contribute ten or twenty piastres, ac-cording to his circumstances. Even the vil-lages which suffered during the insurrection last May were not exempted, and places that

had been subjected to complete sack by regulars and irregulars were called upon to pay their part of the contribution. In addition to all this, there is a form of indirect taxatio which is producing equally disastrous effects.
The paper currency which was issued six mouths ago has been steadily depreciating in value, and now stands at from 30 to 35 per cent discount. All the officials are paid in this paper at its nominal value. Many shopkeepers have had to close their places, as they cannot accept the paper for the price at which it is effered, and in many places business is suspended on this count. Some shopkeepers who refused Exactly how to manage the matter so as to get the Irish children more generally into to take the money from Turkish officials at its face value were killed on the the schools is now agitating the Irish memspot, but no punishment was inflicted upor tacked the subject recently in the House the murderers. To kill a Bulgarian involve no more penalty than the killing of a fly. These officials, who are paid in this currency, fall with redoubled rapacity upon the vil-lagers, and make up its full value by compulsory contributions. One of the principal burdens of the Bulgarian peasant and the chief cause of his discontent is the practice of the "zaplichs" or the tax-collectors and all other Government officials, when they visit the villages on business or pleasure, o billeting themselves on private houses, eat ing, drinking, and lodging without payment. They and their horses are sheltered and fed, and the expenses thus incurred are paid by tax levied upon the whole village. The Times correspondent, in illustration of this exaction, mentions the case of a poor widow,

total annual contribution for direct taxes was but six. This is the manner in which the constitutional regime has been inaugurated in the Turkish Empire. If such tyrannical and arbitrary exactions can be made by the Porte, in the face of European protest, what must be the nature of Turkish tyranny when the wretched Sclaves are left alone with their oppressors and there is no one to criticise or condemn? If anything were needed to confirm the fiendish reputation of these Turkish butchers, it is this continuance of oppression in the face of their re-peated assurances of reform.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE COTTON TRADE

whose husband had been murdered and her

property despoiled by the Turkish butchers.

whose share of the common village expenses amounted to eighty-five piastres, while her

An animated debate is in progress in the columns of the London Times as to whether ngland can maintain the supremacy in the cotton manufacture in competition with France. Mr. Hugh Mason, an authority, has expressed his opinion that England cannot at all withstand the greater cheapness of the French product. As a matter of fact. however, the figures show that in the last fifty years the exports of cotton goods from Great Britain have grown sixty-fold faster than those of France. But, while the Thunderer and its public are soothing themselves with this fact, they are overlooking a rival that threatens to become much more formidable. In the Financial Chronicle for March 31 Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON, of Boston, returns to the subject of the competition between this country and Great Britain in the the manufacture of cotton goods, and reaffirms some of the conclusions given in a previous circular on the same subject. Mr. ATKINSON is able to show that the price of cotton in New York has averaged, since the autumn of 1875, ninetenths of a cent less a pound than in Lon don, after deducting 71 per cent from the Liverpool price for tare and discount. This does not express the total advantage of New England over Lancashire, for a very large portion of the cotton now used in New England comes inland by all-rail route directly to the mill, frequently at a lower missioner. This bill is objectionable on rate than it can be landed in New York, and cleanliness and dryness. This margin of price in the raw material, Mr. ATRINson states, is enough to allow the New England manufacturer to pay one-third higher wages and yet produce pure cloth at as low a cost as the Manchester spinner, other elements of cost being equal But they are not so. The water-power of New England does not cost as much as the steam-power of Lancashire. There can be no misunderstanding the meaning of these facts. It is true, as Mr. ATKINSON says, with ominous clearness, that if the superiority of Great Britain in manufacturing is due to her superiority in cheapness, this superiority is be short-lived. This result was n general terms many years ago by Cobden, and the prophecy is now being fulfilled in detail. The prize to be won in this industrial rivalry is an immense one. Take China alone. The total export of Great Britain and the United States would supply but little more than one-sixth the popula that Empire. The remainder, am ounting to hundreds of millions, are supplied with hand-spun cotton goods. If Col. Sellers had calulated on calicoes instead of eye-water, his Oriental operations would have been only a little in advance of the enterprise that now lies ready to the hand of the American cotton manufacturer. Besides China, there are the Indies, South America, Canada, and other countries. If their inhabitants prefer cotton to clay, if they would at equal prices prefer pure American goods to the British ombination of sour flour, pipe-clay, chloride of magnesia, and barytes, uni few fibres of cotton, the cotton manufac turers of this country can count upon running a successful race with the British manufacturers, and achieving for themselves a splendid prosperity. This is not at all a natter local to New England. The South only waits for such an impulse from the New England manufactories to recover a wealth

> its full development till the mills of New England and the plantations of the South are pushed to their utmost capacity.

far greater than that she lost during the War

or had before it, and the West cannot reach

EDUCATION IN IRELAND. The average American child who delights a educational escapades and voluntarily of going to school, day in and day out, like a machine, by taking little excursions to fishponds and apple-orchards, will find an active sympathizer in the average Irish child, who, as a truant, appears to be a remarkable suc-cess. In point of fact, truancy seems to be practiced among the Irish boys with refres ng unanimity. There are 1,200,000 children of school age in Ireland, and more than 1,000,000 of them are on the rolls of the National Board Schools, which is largely in excess of the proportion in England. The that in England. There are 3,000,000 children enrolled in England, and the average of daily attendance reaches 2,000,000, while the million on the rolls in Ireland less than 400,000 are on an average in daily attendance. The most remarkable feature of this irregularity, however, is the fact that, notwithstanding the Irish

scholar takes delight in staying out of school three days out of five, he manages to achieve, the London the Times, about as much in the emaining two days as the English boy who goes to school regularly, which would seem to indicate that he learns faster and has micker and brighter intelligence. Notwith-standing his regularity in non-attendance, each recurring decennial census shows a continuous decrease of the percentage of illiter-ates. By an ingenious application of Hiber-nian philosophy it might be possible for Irish children to secure a first-class education by staying away from school altogether.

of Commons in genuine Irish fashion by making the suggestion that "it was expedient to adopt measures consistent with economy and the rights of conscience to promote the general diffusion of elementary education among the Irish people." He divested his suggestion, however, of all point by not asking for a vote upon it, thus cutting off any critical discussion or hostile expressions of opinion from the English members. As the question might be asked, however, why he made the suggestion at all, he explained that what he neant was that children should be brought to school more regularly by some sort of compulsion, but he should recommend othing beyond indirect compulsion, and th more indirect it was, the better he should like it,—a feat in the way of impotent suggestion that forcibly reminds one of the man who attempted to lift himself by his bootstrans. It would seem from the statistics of attendance that the compulsion is sufficiently indirect now to satisfy the Irish member, and that any further effort in that line would make com pulsion fairly imperceptible, which may peraps be the conclusion the Irish membe seeking to obtain in this chase round Ronn Hoop's barn. The London Times, in disussing the subject, points out a peculiarity of the case which may account for his boom erang style of argument. The Roman Catholic hierarchy objects to the National School system on principle, but not in pra-tice. As the schools are for all practical pr poses denominational schools under the inuence of the parish priest, subject only the condition that religious teaching shall be in stated hours, when the Protestant children may withdraw, the clergy use the schools and keep their theories in the backround. If, however, there were any at mpt to make the attendance cor t would be offset by a counterblast of pas orals warning the members of the Church not to send their children to these dangero nstitutions. It is rather amusing bserve that the Parliamentary suggger mpotent and meaningless as it was, nor the less aroused a spirit of most det opposition upon the part of the other Irish mbers. To have covered the case com pletely, the suggestion should have been made that, in order to secure education for every Irish child, every Irish child should b

compelled to stay away from school. Among the agencies that contributed mo powerfully to the enormous success of the Ropublicans in the late city election was the Staat Zeitung, which has been independent in politic for a long time past. Last fall it leaned to the TILDEN side, and helped very potentially to give him the 5,000 majority he got in this city. But the wise and noble course President Hayes has ursued since his accession to the Presidency as quite won the heart of the Staats-Zeitung The morning after the Democratic nominations were made the Staats-Zeitung threw a harpoon into that ticket which mortally wounded it in the eyes of the independent Germans. The subsequent blows it gave to bummer nominations destroyed all the remaining chances they had for election, Lies and his Daily Democrat were utterly pos-erless to prevent the divorce of the Germans from the Irish in city politics. He only held and always. On the average ticket,-leaving ut the run of the Mayor, which was exception the Republican majority is between 6,000 ar 7,000. Last fall it was 5,000 for TILDEN. Germans, under the powerful leadership of the Stauts-Zeitung, contributed fully one-half of the gains. They were just as anxious for economy, retrenchment, and low taxes as the American and are entitled to a full share of the honor of the great victory over the tax-devourers. In saying this, we must not forget the Scandin vians, who have not in many years voted so ger erally for the Republican ticket as on last day,—certainly not since 1872. A dispatch states that PACKARD save "he

cannot and will not compromise; that his case is stronger than that of the President, and that the latter must know it." We fear PACKARD is getting "case" hardened. Nicholls, too, appears to be "on his ear," and "cannot discuss his rights with any one." Perhaps the Com-mission will conclude he has not many to dis-cuss. These gentlemen are a trifle too tony. There is no doubt that President HAYES will act on the report of the Commission, and at once, when it is presented. If the parties in interest refuse to "discuss" or "compromise," so much the worse for both of them. The public, in that case, will have little sympathy with either, and would view with reasonable indifference the bouncing of both, and the installation of some other man who will "discuss" and who can "compromise." Gov. PACKARD exaits himself oo much in his constant comparison of hi 'case" with that of the President. The Arbitration Board accepted the returns made by the State Canvassers, and decided that Con-gress could not constitutionally go behind them. The Legislature of Louisiana is the only uthority to canvass the votes for Governor and State officers, and no lawfully-constituted Legis lature have yet performed that duty. One fac-tion of the Legislature canvassed and proclaim-ed Nicholls Governor, and the other canvassed and proclaimed Packard. The title of both is in dispute,—both clouded,—and neither clear non good. The chief business of the Commission is to endeavor to constitute a lawful Legislature After, everything else will be plain and simple.

A Southern paper tells the story of " a buffa lo bull in the early days of Kentucky" that died because it could never make up its mind whether to join a drove it saw going another drove going for grass. He wanted to go with the larger crowd, and never could quite make up its mind which drove was the most numake up its mind which drove was the most numerous. "He died between salt and grass," adds the editor, and proceeds to apply the little story to President HAYES, "see-sawing, looking for the largest crowd," The illustration is not pat. The President is first trying to get the whole crowd together; then salt them; then let them go to grass. He is not "see-sawing"; he is herding the surface let into one design the second control of the control of the see-sawing. is herding the entire lot into one drove. ame time, now and then, to get the drove to-ether. Let us be thankful that he is able to perform this difficult fest, and not blame him

Whatever may be said of Mr. Hearth knowledge of how an election is going is as clear and accurate as that of any man in Chica-go, and, in fact, a little more accurate. Four go, and, in fact, a little more accurate. Four days before the election he wrote out an estimate of the vote by wards on the Republican and Democratic tickets. His figures footed up as follows: Aggregate of majorities in wards carried by the Republicans, 8,900; ditto by the Democrats, 8,000; Republican majority, 5,900.

Attorney. TUTHILL, Republican, obt. majority over HYNES. The latter receill the Democratic votes The fairest test of party strength was on all the Democratic votes cast, and the former the solid Republican strength. Hasing guessed within 60 votes of the Republican majority on the real test of party strength. Hasin ran away shead of his ticket, as not less than 3,000 away ahead of his ticket, as not less than 3,000 of the better class of Irish voted for him on account of the brutal assaults made on him by the Times and others for not dismissing Hicker; and as to Brigos, he received the votes of some 2,000 or more Republicans. Some of Hesine's guesses were: First Ward, 350 Republican; Second Ward, 600; Third Ward, 1,000; Fourth Ward, 1,500; Fifteenth Ward, 550; Eighth Ward, 1,300; Sixteenth Ward, 700; Eighteenth Ward, 1,000; Sixteenth Ward, 1,000; The has avidently not lost track of the drift of public sentiment

FORNEY, of the Philadelphia Press, prote against the "insolence of WADE HAMPTON" in his speeches while en route to Washington, and is gratified by prompt, appreciation tendered in is gratified by prompt appreciation tendered the shape of letters. One patriot writes tha rather than permit Hampton to go on with his bellicose remarks, "he would gladly welcome another war," and the turning of the Southern States "into obedient Territories." Now, the question is: "Who's ahead, HAMPTON or the man whose letter the Press publishes with approval? The fact is, that when the Government undertakes to "run" the tongues of free American citizens, it will have a harder job than it did in the War. It is a great deal better to let them "run" themselves—"into the ground.
FORNEY himself has never been conspicuous for his silence, except about the time of the Credit-Mobilier investigation. Then he was as still as enurch mouse.

MOODY has started, in Boston, a special meeting for newspaper men. He proposes to bring some of these unregenerates to a sense of their lost condition. How different in Chicago! Here every journalist who attended the meetings took his seat on the platform, intoned "Hold the Fort" to perfection, and, in general aided the good cause, instead of forcing the evangelist to spead time on him. The Boston evangelist to spend time on Aim. The Boston editors are a pretty hard lot; they are too self-righteous, and yet, if they only had sense to see it, the basis on which most of their self-righteousness rests was nothing but "filthy rags" before it was turned into paper by the power of the Pulp-it. But you can't teach such men anything. They were all "devils" too long; promotion from that position is not rapid Boston newspaper offices.

The Journal goes out of its way to criticise New England Conference of Methodist ministers because resolutions disapproving the policy of President HAYES "were applauded." It is more than likely that Parson NEWMAN was there on a visit. It doesn't take much of a minister to get up applause, if he happens to wear No. 14 boots. If the resolutions had been No. 14 boots. If the resolutions had been adopted, the case would be different. Even a Journal editorial might be applauded—in a eeting of journalists where a repre that paper was present. But what coterie of newspaper men would tolerate adopting such a thing, and who would think of abusing them when it was applauded merely by its author? This simple and pertinent illustration should make the distinction plain to our evening conemporary.

The Memphis Appeal is unable to see how ppointment of KEY as Postmaster-Genetter the condition of the Southern Do Post-Offices go for nothing down South believed, and he is considered good authority in matters of that kind. It would be "amoosin" to the man who should write the best essay showing how Kar's appointment benefited the Southern people. Ten to one the editor of the Appeal would capture the office.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "If THE TRIBUNE will show us one single instance in which the President has acted in accordance with the spirit of his inaugural address, we shall be most thankful." Well, take the order removing the troops from the State-House at Columbia. Is not that something for the Enquirer to be thankful for? Its trouble has been that its editor expected President HAYES to recreate the politics of the country in a minute, forgetting that it took even Omnipotence a week to construct our little world.

The Whig (Richmond, Va.) savs the South-ern people will "shoulder arms" in defense of President Harrs, if he will only "confront radcalism" and " head the column of true conservatives." It would be bad if it became r to get the conservatives into columns and about der arms in their defense. Conservatism is su posed to mean peace, not war. A "wah" in aid of conservatism is a contradiction. The best thing the South can do to help it along is to ilder" hoes, and pick-axes, and shovels,not arms.

Not long since the I.-O. convulsed itself in expressions concerning its various appurtenances for making a first-class paper. The public won-dered why, with all their facilities, it was not a dered way, with all their facilities, it was not a first-class paper. Mr. Fawcerr sent a Sheriff to find out about it. The document was return-ed indorsed "No property found," or words to that effect. Now the question is, whether or not to prosecute the I.-O. for false pretenses; that editorial would be very useful in evidence in a suit of that kind.

The New York Sun says that its average daily circulation has failen off 25,000, and it thinks that of the other papers combined have drop-ped about 80,000. "If Mr. TILDEN had been allowed to take the Presidency to which he was elected," the Sun gloomity adds, "we should have seen a very different state of things." Undoubtedly. People would have had to take a daily paper then in order to know whether it was safe to stay in the country over night."

The Boston Advertiser says "the negro must protect himself." Well, yes, and yet it is generally supposed that, so far as white citizens are concerned, the prime function of Governmen is to protect them. But every one knows that the Advertiser is one of those papers which expects a good deal more of a negro than it does of a white man. This is all owing to WENDELL PHILLIPS' pernicious influence in Boston.

"When CHAMBERLAIN gives up, it is time to cut the cards for a new deal."-Red field in Cin cionati Commercial. This is true. CHAMBELLAIN is as honest and true a man as there is in politics, and, now that the "cut" has come, WADE HAMPTON will do well not to "deal" him any "clubs." The Courier-Journal daments the disintegra

tion of the quadrilateral of "independent" newspapers. Why not restore it, then, by join-ing with the other three in an "independent" yet hearty support of President Harns! And now it is stated that ex-Gov. BEVERIDG is descended, in the maternal line, from the old Scotch, house of HAY, from which the President derives his lineage. "Good-by, JOHN," the old

lag won't save you now. OGLESSY and LOGAN are reported to be laying their heads together at Springfield. This looks as though there might be a "hen on." We ad-vise them to "bury the hatch-et."

The Times did not manage to coax the Irish into line, even with the aid of an experienced and quite well-known lady journalist of that Who drew the true-inwardness out of the In-

ter-Ocean ? "I," said its ex-financial editor;
"I did it, with my little FAWCETL" LAIRD COLLIER wants the Swiss mi

"WENDELL PRILLIPS is an anomely."-Boson Journal. He is also an An-an-i-ass. The Richmond Waig is enthusiastic as it conident HAYES, if he will only do what the perior otherwise it sees not but a cave of gloom.

PERSONAL.

Martin F. Tupper has written an interview thimself for the New York Sun, in which he classed to the control of the classed to the annual succession.

It now appears that Cakey Hall took the name of the classed to the from an aunt of his wife, who meet a keep a candy-store on Crosby street, New York. A woman named Miller, of St. Claireaville (0.) gave birth to a child Sunday. She beat the infinity with a stone until it was dead, and then walked ten miles to the infirmary, where she is now uniterest for the marder. est for the murder.

Austin Sheldon, the "Hermit of Lehman." perished in a snow-storm on the mountain of conney) and recently, had not taken off his closing, washed himself, or combed his hat

twenty-two years.

The Cincinnati Commercial says of Gen. He ey's appointment on the Louisiana Commission As New Orleans well knows how he and posterior hate each other, he will be treated with a lost distinguished consideration." nost distinguished consideration."

Harper's Weekly illustrates the flood in New B

gland. Young America, smoking a cigar, strade, the root of an almost submerged house, and wis saked where his parents are observes: "On they're down stairs. I have an idea I am sorphan." A minatrel troupe is billed for Burlington and time during this month, and we ask the Goren ment if the people of this tree and independently are to be crushed to the earth by these his handed despotic outrages? Take away the troup.

Howkeys.

A Yorkshire schoolmaster sued his fifth wife is an English court for money he had spent on bu, before she prosecuted and convicted him to bigamy. He swore he had served out his sentence and asked for a verdict against her for \$1,500.

which he didn't get.

Mrs. Sarah L. B. Walker died at Phon (Pa.) last week. She was apparently in westche poverty, and her clothing was fifthy and swarmin with vermin. After her death nine bank books an various certificates of stock were found showin her to have been worth \$18,000.

Bismarck is 62 years old; so is Lord Granville Prince Gortschakoff is 79, Lord Beaconsfield is 2 and Mr. Gladstone 68. President MacMahon i nearly 60. The Pope will soon be 85; the Arabishop of Canterbury is 66; Dr. Pusey 77; and Den Stanley 61. Garibaidi is nearly 70, Lord Russel 75, and Jules Simon 63.

"Katatonia" is a new species of insanity, dis-covered or invented by the New York Neurologial Society. The phase is one of periodical character, the chief symptom of which is a great change in the temper of the patient, who, when in this co-dition, is likely to pass into a trance state, which is followed by an excited period.

A Glose-Democrat reporter claims to have introviewed Gen. Grant, and represents the ex-President as saying that his tour through Europe malast two years, and that upon his return he will spend much of his time at Galena. He indones President Hayes' Southern policy, and thinks that the troops will be relieved of their present duty in the South, though not withdrawn. "What's in a name?" A reporter for the Brook-lyn Preis Presse, named Kosciucko H. Koselowski, telegraphed to his paper from the Flatbnah Insane Asylum that he could not get back with an item in time for the issue. The dispatch was sent through the police stations, and a patrolman was detailed to convey the news to the Preis Presse office, when he announced that Cardinal McClockey had been sent to the Insane Asylum, and the paper publish-

Mrs. Elizabeth Dorner, of Baltimore, a women Mrs. Elizabeth Dorner, of Baltimore, a woman 50 years of age, is a dead illustration of the strength of a ruling passion. Her clothing caught fire from a stove, and she started to run, and remembering that \$600 which she had hoarded remained in the burning house, she rushed in all flames, secured the money, ran to the hydraut and turned the water on. When found she still clutched her, money hoves and after these still clutched her.

clutched her money boxes, and after lingering is great suffering a few hours she died. English Ambassadors frequently suffer for the necessities of life, through the contemptible salaries allowed them. Lord Lyons, as British Ambassador to France, has a salary of \$50,000. The British Ambassadors to Germany and to Rome have each a salary of \$35,000, and the latter receives as allowance for search \$6.000. allowance for rent of \$6,000. The Ambassa Vienna gets \$40,000, and the one at St. Peter \$39,000. Sir Henry Elliot had at Constanti \$40,000; and Sir Edward Thornton enterta

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

From Portage to Madison.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., April 4.—We observe that the only production around Portage is sand and the Fox River Canal or "Improvement." We have while during the years of our youth, long since passed, read in the Congressional Giobe, session after session, "One hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for the Fox River Improvement." We saw this morning for the first time where the money had been sunk. It will never be finished, and be of no particular beasfit to the State. The idea of transporting grain by canal in these days of "rapid transit" from Prairie du Chien to Green Bay is too slow a method to be of any practical benefit.

A little enow still lingers along the roadside and among the trees, but it is practically all gone. A short distance from Portage the country begins to improve, and we have some rolling prairie well adapted to spring wheat. The farmers all through this section of country believe in fall-plowing, and their farms have all been turned over, and it will take but a few days of warm sun to put the fields in fine shape for sowing. We are surprised, however, that so little attention is paid to drainage. If we were called upon to construct an agricultural trinity we should say: First—Fall-plow (every time). Secondly—Thorough drainage. Third—Plenty of good cutivation, and all-the manure you can "hall out" when you are not compelled to go to town and speud half the time in talking Post-Office politics. The latter ruins more farmers than grasshoppers, potato-bugs, and failures of crops ever have done.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, under the management of its present efficient Secretary, the Hon. W. W. Field, has just published at most interesting report of the doings of the Society for the years 1875-6. The Society has done much the past, year towards raising the standard of education and intelligence, and placing the sons of toil upon a higher plant, where they can keep step with the advanced progressive spirit of the tim From Portage to Madison

Janesville Sopt. 10 to 14, inclusive. Most eral premiums are offered in all departme and the increased interest shown in these nual gatherings, and by others engaged in leading branches of industry of the State, price to make the September exhibition of 18 grand success.

ise to make the September exhibition of 1877 agrand success.

Intimately connected with the agricultural interests; and which will have a powerful influence upon the future prosperity of the Stata, is the University of Wisconsin. The Board of Regents have just finished one of the most complete buildings in the county, to be used entirely for scientific purposes, and intending to seconmodate every one so desirous of obtaining a practical education where a study of the languages is not desired. This new building, which is just receiving its furniture, is a model in every respect, occupying as it does over 700 square feet, four stories high. The rion. N. B. Van Siyke, one of the Regents, has given a great deal of his time in supervising and inspecting this grand edifice, and to whose watchful care the State is indebted for this moment of honesty in the eraction of science and the price of the citizens of Madicare the State is indebted for this mon ment of honesty in the erect of public buildings and the hot of science and the price of the citizens of Ma son. O State-House Commissioners of Illinois, come here and gaze upon this building at then go home and weep over the mass of ex-ruption and gilded fraud you have attempted palm on the poor tangavers of Illinois and co

ATROCI

Perpetration of an A paralleled Crime York Cit

The Very Climax nalian Reckles Diabolical mony.

Vicious Partne Throws a Bom His Own Ca

The Explosion

Himself and

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Down.

That Tribe of Devils, Furies Now in Manacles

Narrow Escape of Iowa from Abdu Incarcerat

A DIABOLICAL
NEW YORK, April 5.—This n
tragedy occurred in the office of
183 Front street, white lead
when a bombshell exploded,
George W. Jewett, of Port I
Island, the bead of the firm,
I weett Orrille D. Jewett Jewett. Orville D. Jewett, member of the firm, had his nember of the internal injured, and suffered internal injured. of Orange, N. J., had his h Dean and O. D. Jewett refu ent of the partie found among the trie. windows are blown out; the a deep on the floor, and the o powdered to bits. Pieces of powdered to the pistols and de Police Station. The body of private office, fronting on B corpse and carpet are bathed i corpse and carpet are bathed was all blackened with soot, a coal-black. The Coroner is

Portions of a conical shell were found imbedded in the of the room, and two revolvess were found on the floor. The corresponding to one of the found on the person of Orville. Three clerks and a son of Man adjoining room at the time. Three clerks and a son of M an adjoining room at the time of and were positive in their asser had never been in the place. A few shells picked up on the sent to members of the firm, emptied into the East River, the shell must have been broughts morning by one of the injur. The theory of the police is a and Orville D. Jewett became pute, and that the shell must he

and Orville D. Jewett became i pute, and that the shell must he a weapon. This theory is street discovery of revolvers and a kn When one of the revolvers was warm and one of the chamban exploded cap on it.

Every effort was made to find the exploded nothing could be had exploded nothing could be Dean, when asked for informatipelice and reporters, merely and

police and reporters, merely ans ask me."

Ine explosion caused great exvicinity, and the open space in I soon crowded with people. A semen was soon on the seeme, as line was soon on the seeme, as line was soon established, no mitted to pass who did not below the seeme of the s

A the afternoon, he was a the afternoon, he was a mercan will publish from authentic story of the explosion, reveal diabolical crime has been per a summer of the was admitted to the story of the was admitted to the D. Jewett was admitted to I father, when alive, was a med years ago simply because of He has been somewhat wild a tention to the business, which been to his taste. He has beeter yachting at Bermuda, and pressed a desire to withdraw frartuers did not wish to make business, and opposed his pressed a distribution of the partners did not wish to make a business, and opposed his repersisted in the determination, came so disagreeable that the request and agreed to pay him interest. The nucessary papers and were to have been signed Jewett, probably crazed with liquidice armed with a hand grens a dirk. Some angry words passe the grenade from his pocket and floor. An explosion followed, killed, his own legs broken, at three terrible wounds in the abd drew the pistol and attempted to

noise, resembling an explose cloud of smoke issuing from the second floor of occupied by John Jewett & E posset the engine-house. I fulled with smoke and dust. The smell of burned powder, and, is the density of the smoke the place were barely however. PRAGMENTS OF A Blay scattered in all direction places were imbedded in the wolf lurniture. The windows blown out. On the floor near we found the bodies I picked u revolver, a small sive-cham and a closed jack-knife had extinguished the

had extinguished the carpet i went into the office clerks, and, stooping over the D. Jewett, noticed that a port

ORAL.

key Hall took the name of of his wife, who used to only street, New York, of St. Clairesville (0.), day. She beat the infant dead, and then walked y, where she is now under

er died at Phon

seems, that I went into

t; so is Lord Granville.
Lord Beaconsfield is 72,
President MacMahon is
Il soon be 85; the Arch.
I; Dr. Pusey 77; and Dean
Bearly 70, Lord Russeli

species of insanity, dis-se New York Neurological te of periodical character, which is a great change is , who, when in this con-to a trance state, which

A reporter for the Brook-oscin-ko H. Roselowski, from the Fiatbush Insane get back with an item in

dispatch was sent through patrolman was detailed Freie Presse office, where that McCloskey had been and the paper publish-

requently suffer for the

RAL NOTES.

to Madison.

The Tribune.

We observe that the Portage is sand and the provement." We have our youth, long since yessional Giobe, session and affry thousand the Fox River improveming for the first time on sunk. It will never no particular benefit to transporting grain by "rapid transit" from on Bay is too slow a tical benefit.

The section of country benefit to the particular transit in from Portage the cound we have some rolling spring wheat. The section of country benefit take but a few days fields in fine shape for read, however, that paid to drainage upon to construct y we should say: time. Secondly—d—Pienty of good culture you can "hall imperied to go to town in talking Post-Office as more farmers than and failures of crops

imes.

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\$30,000.

A Vicious Partner Literally Throws a Bomshell into His Own Camp.

> The Explosion Fatal to Himself and One of His Partners.

ATROCITY.

paralleled Crime in New

The Very Climax of Baccha-

nalian Recklessness and

Diabolical Acri-

mony.

York City

The Bender Family, Eminent Private-Graveyard Prorietors, Hunted Down.

That Tribe of Devils, Harpies, and Furies Now in Clanking Manacles.

Narrow Escape of a Lady in Iowa from Abduction and Incarceration.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME. NEW YORK, April 5.—This morning a fearful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs Jewett, 183 Front street, white lead manufacturers, when a bembshell exploded, instantly killing George W. Jewett, of Port Richmood, Staten Island, the head of the firm, and son of John Jewett. Orville D. Jewett, a relative, also a member of the firm, had his left hand shattered, and suffered internal injuries. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital. Joseph A. Dean, of Orange, N. J., had his knee pan fractured and suffered internal injuries. and suffered internal injuries. Both Mr. Dean and O. D. Jewett refuse to make any statement of the particulars of the terrible affair. Pistols and a large dagger were found among the trio. The explosion occurred in the office on the second floor; the windows are blown out; the soot is two inches deep on the floor, and the office furniture is powdered to bits. Pieces of bombehell are in the room. The pistols and daggers are in the Police Station. The body of Jewett lies in his private office, fronting on Burling slip. The corpse and carpet are bathed in gore. His face was all blackened with soot, and his hands were coal-black. The Coroner is investigating the

were found imbedded in the walls and ceiling of the room, and two revolvers and a dirk-knife

police and reporters, merely answered: ask me."

ine explosion caused great excitement in the vicinity, and the open space in Burling alip was soon or the open. A section of policemen was soon on the scene, and a regular fire line was soon established, no one being permitted to pass who did not belong to the firm, or who was not called there by legitimate business. Rumors of disagreements between the partes were circulated, and one person, who claimed to be intimately connected with the firm, told a Commercial reporter that business matters had not been going on lately as harmoniously as they might have done.

One theory advanced as to the cause of the explosion is that a shell was thrown into the grate with the coal, and another is that it was a percussion shell, and exploded while being carelessly handled.

Orville D. Jewett served in the army during the late War, and it is stated a shell was kept by him in the office as a relic of the struggle. Others, who protess to be familiar with the office, deny the existence there of such a dangerous memento. Dean was unable to be driven to his readence on Waverly place, but Orville D. Jewett, who resides at Orange, N. J., was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where, late in the afternoon, he was thought to be drying.

**NEW YORK, April 5.—The Firms to morrow will publish from authentic sources the true story of the explosion, revealing the fact that a distolled rime has been perpetrated. Orville D. Jewett was admitted to the firm of which his father, when alive, was a member six or seven years ago simply because of that relationship. He has been somewhat will and paid little attention to the business, which seems not to have been to his taste. He has been absent last whiter yachting at Bermuda, and on his return expressed a deaire to withdraw from the firm. His partners did not wish to make any change in the business, and opposed his retiring, but he persisted in the determination, and finally became so disagreeable that they conceded his request were imbedded in the walls mod articles.

NEW 1904. A surfus of t

coroner Ellinger arrived at the place at 2:30, took the statements of several persons.

4. Petti informed him that Mr. Dean re-

Perpetration of an Altogether Un-

trouble in the firm, but declined to state fix precise nature.

J. W. Sellick, bookkeeper of the firm, stated that he had been in their employ seventeen years, and was well acquainted with the business of the firm, and the relations of the partners toward each other. He was in the outer office when the explosion occurred. His first impression regarding it was that the steam apparatus had burst. He was prevented from entering the private office by the dense cloud of dust and smoke, and, on retreating to the floor below, met Mr. Dean on the stairs. Mr. Dean was very pale, and clots of blood were on the legs of his pantaloons. Mr. Dean volunteered no explanation concerning the affair, merely observing that he beheved George W. Jewett was very badly hurt.

he believed George W. Jewett was very badly hurt.

The Coroner visited Orville D. Jewett AT THE HOSPITAL, but could get no intelligible answer to his questions. The patient's left wrist was lacerated to the forearm. The tissues and muscles were torn, and all the tendons and bloodvessels were exposed. He had several superficial wounds on the chest, and a terrible wound, made evidently by a large fragments of the shell, in the epigastric region to the left of the median line. When admitted to the Hospital he was

IN A SEMI-COMATOSE CONDITION, but rallied slightly and for an hour it appeared as though he would regain consciousness, but a relapse ensued, and he soon sank into a state of coma from which he did not revive, and death ensued at 5:45 octock, due to a shock and hemorrhage from the injuries discribed. He was not at any time, while in the hospital, able to make any statement that would tend to elucidate the mystery surrounding the terrible tragedy in which he was beyond a doubt, the chief actor.

JOSEPH A. DEAN, the third victim of the evidesion lies in a crit. the third victim of the explosion, lies in a critical condition. If he does not speedily raily from the shock to his nervous system, there will be no hope of saving him.

AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE. Towa Cirry, Is., April 5.—A bold attempt was made last night by a gang of six sconndrels on the Rock Island Road to abduct Mrs. George W. Watson, of Massillon, O., and coming to Iowa City. At Cleveland, O., she bought a through ticket to Iowa City, and telegraphed her friends at Dubuque. Ia., that she would arrive there on the night-train, and stop with them. At Rock Island, Ill., the six scoundard and arrive the state of the night-train. drels entered the car, and one of them, an old man, claimed to be her husband, and said she man, claimed to be her husband, and said she was insane and had escaped from the Asylum at Newburg, O., whither they were returning with her. This story was believed by the conductor and passengers, and she was closely watched. At Davenport they told the same story on the cars, and paid her fare to Wilton. When the train arrived at Durant she saw her friends on the platform, but the flends held her down and gagged her. At Wilton Junction they attempted to transfer her to the Southwestern Road, but, after a long struggle in the muddy street, during which she sprained her ankle, she made her escape to the Rock Island train. At Iowa City she clung to the conductor, John Davis, and begged him with many prayers to deliver her to Mrs. McDonaid at the Central House. Her knowledge of Mrs. McDonaid convinced Davis she was not insane, and, against the threats of the secundrels, he escorted her to the hotel where she now is. Mrs. Watson is a young and very handsome woman, and was richly dressed, with considerable fine jewelry. She is well known and respected here, and, should any of the gang be brought here, they will have speedy and certain trial. It is believed they are a portion of the monte gang that once infested the Rock Island Road.

THE BENDER FAMILY. LITTLE ROOK April 5.—The Kansas detectives passed through Fort Smith yesterday en route for Kansas with the supposed Bender family, arrested in Crawford County, on Tuesday. The family went under the name of Keofer. They of the room, and two revolvers and a dirk-knife were found on the floor. The seabbard and belt corresponding to one of the revolvers were found on the person of Orville D. Jewett.

Three clerks and a son of Mr. Dean were in an adjoining room at the time of the explosion, and were been in the place. After the War, a few shells picked up on the battle-field were sent to members of the firm, who had them emptied into the East River. The clerks say the shell must have been brought to the office this morning by one of the injured men.

The theory of the police is that George W. The theory of the police is that George W. The theory of the battle-field were in Kansas in 1872. He followed the family separated at pute, and that the shell must have been used as a weapon. This theory is strengthened by the discovery of revolvers and a knife in the room. When one of the revolvers was found, its barrel was warm and one of the chambers empty, with an exploded cap on it.

Every effort was made to find out the cause of the explosion, but beyond the fact that a shell had exploded nothing could be learned, as Mr. Beard, of Kansas, a private detective, upon a requisition from the Governor of Kansas upon the Governor of Arkansas, Beard is the man who discovered the bodies of the murdered Tork and others on Bender's place in Kansas in 1872. He followed the family separated at Fayetteville, but reunited at the house of a son of the old man Bender, on Cedar Creek, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. After satisfying himself as to the identity of the family separated at The House of the explosion, and that the shell must have been used as a weapon, this theory is strengthened by the discovery of revolvers and a knife in the room.

When one of the revolvers was found, its barrel was warm and one of the chambers empty, with an exploded cap on it.

Every effort was made to find out the cause of the explosion, but beyond the fact that a shell had exploded nothing could be learned, as Mr. Bodow of the country of the family were ar alias John Bender, Jr. The arrests were made quietly by the Sheriff, the only resistance being by Kate, who drew a shovel on the detective and attempted to get a pistol, but was prevented irom doing anything. The whole party deny they are the Benders. All the cincumstances are so strong that every one in the locality where the arrests were made believe they are the real Bender family. Keofer made a good citizen but rested under suspicion ever since his residence in Crawford. They came into the county on foot, one at a time, but the old man soon commenced buying farms and agricultural implements, always having plenty of money to pay his way. Since they left Kansas Kate has become the mother of two children.

CHICO. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5:—A Press dispatch from Oroville says the Grand Jury to day presented a report after a brief session of three and half days. They find indictments against E. R. Roberts, John and Charles Slaughter, T. M. Stainbrook, and F. E. Conway for the murder of each of four Chinamen killed at Lemm' Ranche, near Chico; for arson against Wright, Jones, Fay, the three Slaughter boys, Roberts, Ranche, near Chico; for arson against Wright, Jones, Fay, the three Slaughter boys, Roberts, and Conway; and for attempt to commit arson against Robert, John, and Charles Slaughter and Hilderbaum. Those charged with arson will probably be arraigned Saturday, and the trials will commence on the 16th inst. The report of the Grand Jury closes: "We find there has been in existence in our midst an organized band of incendiaries and assassins whose crimes may be compared to those of the worst criminals every brought together, and we believe that some of them are still at large. We urge upon those waose duty it is to pursue with relentless vigor every clew to their identity and punishment." A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at what is considered the hasty and superficial manner in which the jury has conducted its inquiry, very little effort having been made to secure the indictment of a number of prisoners, including several members of the Council of Nire who have been set a liberty and have returned to Chico. The correspondent hints that, by virtue of their presence there, additional items of interest may soon be expected.

THE DES MOINES MYSTERY.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

KEDRUK, is., April 5.—An officer from Des Moines arrived in the city to-day and arrested a colored man named Andy Smith for complicity in the murder of Ella Barrett at that place in in the murder of Ella Barrett at that place in August, 1874. The arrest was on the strength of a confession recently made by a colored man named Graves, who is now serving out a term of seven years in the Penitentiary for arson. He confesses that he was the principal in the bloody work, and that he was assisted by Smith and another colored man. The officer also had in his possession some of the clothing belonging to the murdered woman which he recovered Lear Hannibal, Graves having informed him where it was. Smith was arrested shortly after the murder on suspicion of having been engaged in it, but, on the preliminary examination, the testimony was not sufficient to hold him and he was discharged. The evidence obtained since is considered conclusive against him. The officer left for Dos Moines with him to-night.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, April 5.—Mrs. Dr. Munford, wife of the principal proprietor of the Kansas City Times, had ber pockets picked in a street-car to-day of a large sum of money and three diamond rings valued at \$800. A gentleman noticed the thief at work, and by his prompt action succeeded in tracing and causing the arrest of the scoundrel, the property being recovered in a dark hallway where he had thrown it. The prisoner gave his name and residence as John S. Furguson, Hot Springs, Ark.

GIVEN UP. Rothschild, who is accused of having some time ago murdered Bessie Moore, at Jefferson, Tex., and who was here awaiting extradition proceedings, Judge Matson this morning dismissed the writ of habeas corpus. Sheriff Wallace, on the advice of his attorneys, turned Rothschild over to the Texas authorities, in obedience to the order of Judge Avery in the dismissal of the writ when the question was argued before him in the first place. Rothschild was quietly taken charge of by Deputy Vine, of Texas, quietly transferred to a carriage in waiting at the corner of Broadway and Sycamore streets, near the entrance to the jail, and driven, it is supposed, in the direction of Lawrenceburg, Ind., to get the advantage that the three States—Ohlo, Indiana, and Kentucky—at that point would give him. Rothschild's attorney and his friends knew nothing of it until it was too late to intercept it.

A BIG SWINDLE. New York, April 5.—A concern which is advertised as the Silver Mountain Mining Company has an office on Broadway. The names of the President and other officers are declared by Superintendent Walling to be fictitious, and the scheme is regarded by him as got up for the purpose of plunder. Two persons, who are all that can be discovered to represent the concern, are deciared to be adventurers or something worse, and the large mines which they claim to own deciared to exist only on paper. The Superintendent says the Company is not known to the Board of Mining Company is not known to the Boa pany is not known to the Board of Mining Com-panies, and that the whole affair is a swindle. This alleged spurious Mining Company has sent circulars far and wide, signed "H. 8. Tyler, President," setting Torth the wealth of their mines, and holding out rich inducements to pur-chasers of stock. It is asserted by Chief Wall-ing that the victims of this Company have been very numerous.

ADRIAN, MICH. Admin, Mich., April 5 —Yesterday noon Charles Boyle, a dissipated factory hand in the adjacent village of Deerfield, shot A. K. Nicholls, a venerable storekeeper, tearing a hole with fine shot through his left thigh, making a mor-tal wound. Boyle had taken umbrage because Nichois, having reason to suspect his wife of stealing a piece of muslin, had put the matter

into an officer's hands.

Four boys, less than 18, named Nick Kearn,
Charles Humphrey, Fred Fox, and John Whalen, were arraigned to-day for conducting s daring series of shop-breakings in this and sur-rounding places. They were caught while try-ing to steal a passage to Chicago on a Lake Shore freight. Kearn confesses a number of their crimes, and implicates some other boys whom the police are now after.

DISCHARGED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., April 5.—The trial of Strazman, who was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Nilson, of Token Creek, ten days ago, for poisoning his wife, was commenced in the Municipal Court to-day. The testimony of Prof. Daniels, of the State University, who made the nedical analysis of the stomach and genital or gans of the deceased wife of Strazman, showed gans of the deceased wife of Strazman, showed that the only poison existing in the stomach was the oil of tansy, which it was proven by witnesses she had taken to procure an abortion. Drs. Brown and Ward also testified their belief that the woman had died from an attempt to procure an abortion.

On motion of the District Attorney the prisoner was discharged amid great enthusiasm by a large crowd present.

PETTY FORGERY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., April 5.—Last fall a young man named Dr. J. 8. Hainline engaged to teach school in District No. 2, Buckheart Township, in this county. After teaching three months and the Directors, and, by making misrepresenta-tions to him, induced him to sign an order on the Treasurer for \$35, one month's pay in advance. He then signed the name John Fisher, another Director, drew the money, and left. He was not seen or heard from since until yesterday, when he made his appearance in this city. He was this morning arrested on a charge of forgery, and bound over in the sum of \$300.

FOUND GUILTY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 5.—Timothy Casey, a notorious Chicago thief, was to-night found guilty of robbery and sentenced to eight years in the Pehitentiary. This was his second trial. On the first trial he was sentenced to seven on the first trial ne was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Casey was charged with robbing an old man named E. Graves, on the Wabash Railway train in this city on the night of Nov. 8, of \$30. A number of depositions were made stating that Casey was in Chicago on the night of the robbery. Seven Chicago policemen were sworn for the State.

INDIAN TERRITORY. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5 .- A dispatch from Fort Smith to the Associated Press says: Tom Williams, a Cherokee, was assassinated in his house at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, Sat Two white men, horse thieves from Fort Smith, were killed in the Choctaw Nation Saturday evening. They were followed by parties from Fort Smith, and, when overtaken, showed fight, with latal results to both.

MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, April 5.—The argument in the Coe-Beach homicide case was continued to-day. Cleveland Clark, a brother-in-law of Coe, having testified on the witness-stand that he accomnied Coe and went into the office and bought two sewing-machine needles in order to see if Beach was in, was arrested on leaving the stand as accessory to the murder, and held in \$5,000

EMBEZZLEMENT. OMAHA, Neb., April 5.—A man named J. S. Gross, lately employed in a bank at Carroll, Ia., was arrested in this city last night, charged with the embezzlement of about \$1,500.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Louis Montant, of the firm of Townsend, Montant & Co., merchants, lied yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Montant was only 29 years of age, and widely known among the mercantile community of this city, by whom he was held in the highest esteem for his honor and integrity. He was one of the most popular members of the Union Club, and an intimate friend of the late Commodore Garner, who was drowned by the Mohawk disaster in the bay in July last while endeavor ing to rescue his wife. Mr. Montant was among the party on board the Mohawk, and, by his bravery and coolness when Mohawk, and, by his bravery and coolness when the yacht capsized, succeeded in reaching Miss Edith May, who was in the cabin filt at the time of the accident. In the face of imminent peril to himself he dragged Miss May to the hatchway and pushed her up the steps, while he grasped Miss Hunter, who was in the cabin, by the arm and endeavored to pull her up with him. Owing, however, to the rapidity with which the water rushed into the cabin, Miss Hunter was carried away and shared the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Garner.

Active the state of Mr. and Mrs. Garnied away and shared the fate of Mr. and Mrs. Garnie.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 5.—Maj. James F. Cox. President of the State National Bank of this city, died last night. He had been a resident of Kookuk for twenty-seven years, and was a wealthy and influential citizen.

MADISON, Wis., April 5.—Mrs. Maria Seymour, wife of Squire Seymour, a resident of this city for forty years, being one of the first settlers of Madison, died this morning after a brief Illness, aged 79 years.

for lorty years, being one of the first settlers of Madison, died this morning after a brief illness, aged 79 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Paul, Minn., april 5.—Information is received here of the death from anoplexy in New York on Sunday of M. L. Vebber, hotel clerk here for twenty years, and well known to all Northwestern travelers.

Utica, N. Y., April 5.—The Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Keller, Provincial of the Franciscan Fathers from New York to the Mississippi, died to-day.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
Lansing, Mich., April 4.—William Love, of the Township of Carmel, died on the 29th ult., aged 77 years. He was a pioneer of Eaton County, and died on the farm he selected forty years ago, then a dense wilderness.

HYMFNEAL. HYMFNEAL.

Agental Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 5.—Blackwilder, a gentleman well known in Chicago insurance circles, was married here to-day to Miss Gertrude Boughton, a recent graduate of the Kansas State University, and one of the most popular and accomplished young women of the city. The wedding ceremony, attended by a select circle of our most prominent citizens, was an elegant affair, the fine list of wedding presents attesting well the high esteem in which the bride is held by all her acquaintances. The couple left on the moon train for Chicago. FOREIGN.

Text of the Protocol Recently Signed by the European Powers.

With Supplementary Notes by the Russian and English Representatives.

Which Latter Shows the Uncongenial Relations Between the Two Nations.

Montenegro Evidently the Key to the Eastern Situation.

And the Province Refuses to

Abate Its Demands Upon

Turkey. Additional Speculations Concerning Bismarck s Retirement.

THE EAST.

THE PROTOCOL.

LONDON, April 5.—The following is the full text of the protocol:

The Powers who commonly undertook the The Powers who commonly undertook the pacification of the East, and who therefore participated in the Conference, recognize that the surest means of obtaining that object before all is to maintain the agreement established and jointly to affirm afresh the common interest they take in the improvement of the condition of the Christians and reforms in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, which the Porte accepted on the condition of itself carrying them into execution. They take cognizance of the treaty on the contained of the activities and free treaty of peace with Servia. Regarding Montenegro, the Powers considered the rectification of the frontiers and free navigation of the Bojans desirable in the interest of a solid and durable arrangement. The Powers consider the arrangements concluded or to be concluded between the Porte and the two Principalities as a step accomplished towards pacification, which is the object of their common wishes. They invite the Porte to consolidate it by replacing its armies on a peace footing, excepting the number of troops indispensable for the

maintenance of order, and by putting in hand, with the least possible delay, the reforms necessary for the tranquility and well-being of the Provinces, the conditions of which was discussed at the Conference. They recognize that the Porte has declared itself ready to realize an important portion of them. They take cognizance specially of the circular of the Porte of Feb. 13, 1876, and of the declaration made by the Ottoman Government during the Conference and since through its representatives.

In view of these good intentions on the part of the Porte, and of its evident interest to carry them immediately into effect, the Powers believe they have grounds for hoping that the Porte will profit by the present hall to apply energetically such measures as will cause that efective improvement in the condition of the Christian population which is unanimously called for as indispensable to the tranquility of

Europe, and that, having once entered on this path, it will understand that it concerns its

honor as well as its interests to persevere in it loyally and efficaciously. The Powers propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantino-ple and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect. If their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their intercase they reserve to themselves to consider in common as to the means which they may deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian population and

Done at London, March 81, 1877.

MUNSTER,
BEUST,
L. D'HARCOURT,
DERBY,
L. F. MENABREA,
SCHOUVALOFF. It is understood that the Porte will neither be asked nor expected to accept the protocol.

To the protocol are appended the minutes of the meeting held at the Foreign Cffice March 31. Count Schouvaloff made the following declaration before the signing of the protocol: If peace with Montenegro is concluded, and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace-footing and seriously to undertake the reforms men ioned in the protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a special envoy to treat of disarmament, to which his Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent. If massacres, similar to those which have stained Bulgarla with blood, take place, this would necessarily put a stop to meas ures of demobilization.

The following declaration was made by Lord Derby before the signature of the protocol:
"Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of
European peace that her Majesty's Government have consented to sign the protocol proposed by Russia, it is understood beforehand that in the event of the object proposed not being at-tained, viz: reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between the the protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void."

PARIS, April, 5.—Voluntary contributions to the Turkish military expenditure to the end of January amount to £365,000 sterling. MONTENEGRO FIRM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5 .- The Montenegrin delegates had an interview to-day with Safvet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. They maintained all their previous demands, including the cession of Nicsic, Koutchi, and Kalutchin, and requested of Safvet Pasha a categorical reply, either of exception or refusal. The Minis sponded that the Montenegrins ought to yield these points. He stated he could not give a definite reply to-day, as it was necessary to-amine the question again. The Montenegrins then informed Salvet Pasha they were instruct-ed to maintain the demand absolutely, and would leave Constantinople next week in the event of receiving a definitive refusal. REFORMS PROMISED.

LONDON, April 5.—The Post says: "We un-

derstand the Porte will display a readiness to carry out the reforms which are demanded, promising only they shall flow from the Sultan's authority and are to be applied to the whole

VIENNA. April 5.—Both the diplomatic action which was to have followed the signature of the protocol and the conference to discuss disarma ment have encountered difficulties. The Porte seems disposed to resent the step taken by the Powers in passing the resolution without its

LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote said the Russian protocol, with the correspondence and proces verbal, would be distributed to-mornow. proces verbal, would be distributed to morrow.

DESTITUTION.

LONDON, April 5.—A Times Cettinje dispatch says everything is tranquil in Montenegro, but there is no indication of yielding. Great destitution prevails in some parts, but quantities of grain from Russia are being landed and forwarded to relieve the population.

THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, April 5.—A telegram from Constantinople says the plague has appeared in Bagdad.

NO DECISION.

Several Charges d'Affaires have saked Safvet

ply at present, as no decision has been arrived at.

LITTLE HOPE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5.—The Porte is displeased with the protocol, and raises special objections to the conditions of disarmament.

The belief is that it will decline to disarm immediately. The Powers are making great efforts to secure peace.

DARIS, APRIL 5.—The French Government has not decided about sending an Ambassador to Constantinople, as the disposition of the Porte seems less satisfactory than before.

LONDON, April 6.—5 a. m.—The Times' correspondent at Cettinje telegraphs: "I can assert positively that the Russian Government counsels Prince Nikita to make peace. No influence is exerted to induce the Prince to withhold further concessions, but he is determined at all hazards to retain possession of what he holds if the Porte refuses to make concessions he demands.

hazards to retain possession of what he holds if the Porte refuses to make concessions he demands.

MIDHAT PASHA.

The Times' Vienna special says the recall of Midhat Pasha is beginning to be earnestly thought of in spite of the palace influences. It is said the Suitan has repented of the dismissal of Midhat, and has prepared for his recall. The impression grows that Midhat Pasha will return simultaneously with the Ambassadors.

A dispatch from the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Pera states that he is informed that the Montenegrin Delegates, at an interview, offered to renounce their caim on Nicsics in exchange for a piece of Albanian territory. Safvet Pasha replied that the Porte at present was unable to agree upon these conditions. The correspondent adds: "A peaceful arrangement, however, is eventually probable."

THE OTTOMAN ARMY.

PERA, March 16.—According to the estimate given by several highly-distinguished European officers, who have for a long time turned their most diligent attention to the subject, the Ottoman forces are far from corresponding to the enormous figures with which official statistics represent them. The army distributed as garrisons of the fortresses of the socalled Danubian Quadrilateral—Shumls, Silistria, etc.—cannot, these military gentlemen assert, exceed 72,000 men. At Widdin and in the environs the Turks muster about 55,000 strong, and they have about 32,000 combatants in Bosnis and Herzegovina. Altogether their first line consists of 159,000 men, with, what seems hardly credible, only 220 cannon. Although the effective army, which has been variously reckoned at 650,000 men, or even at 900,000 men, must be reduced to 259,000 men, with 340 cannon.

BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, April 5.—A Berlin special referring
to the retirement of Bismarck says the Cabinet
will probably experience some difficulty in dispatching ordinary administrative business when deprived of their chief. There is no doubt the Conservatives and Ultramontanes hope to profit by Prince Bismarck's retirement to procure a change of system, yet there is little chance of the realization of these expectations. Prince Bismarck's general programme is too necessary to be abandoned by the Emperor and the nation. Not even an absolute rupture between the Cabinet and Liberals could produce such a result, as such a

absolute rupture between the Cabinet and Liberals could produce such a result, as such a rupture were it to occur would more likely arise from Parliament surpassing the Cabinet in conservatism relative to commercial affairs than in political liberaism. The prospect of the Conservatives obtaining power is thus very small indeed. Neither will the Particularists profit by the retirement of the Prince. German unity is too firmly based on lands, power, and necessity to permit of being curtailed by the resirement of an individual.

Another Berlin special says:

"It is now proposed that for the time of Prince Bismarck's retirement, the Vice-Chancellor be appointed First Minister of the Crown, with full personal responsibility. This requires the sanction of Parliament, and a motion will be submitted to the Reichstag upon its reassembling. The Prince does not, however, intend to await the decision of the House, but proposes to leave before it reassembles, if the weather will permit. The better-informed journals of this country deny that the Chancellor's resignation was prompted by any question of foreign politics. During his absence Prince Bismarck will be accompanied by his son Herbert, a member of the Diplomatic Service, who has obtained leave of absence for that purpose."

Berlin, April 5.—The Kreuz Zeilung anys the question of Bismarck's retirement will not be decided until the Crown Prince returns from Hanover.

Hanover.

BISMARCE'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, April 6.—A Berlin correspondent says that any provisional arrangement, such as the appointment of Camphausen, Hoffmany, and Bulow as representatives of the Chancellor the appointment of Camphausen, Hoffmany, and Bulow as representatives of the Chancellor in his several functions, would be greatly disliked; therefore it is very probable that the Liberals will refuse assent to such a proposal. They will demand the appointment of a responsible representative of the Chancellor. The National Liberals profess that they personally desire and confidently bope that Bismarck's returement will be only temporary. They declare, however, that they will oppose energetically the creation of a Provisional Government. The opinion begins to prevail that Bismarck will, after all, be satisfied with a furlough of several months. The affair is not regarded so seriously as it was at first. Already it is rumored that Camphausen will become Vice-Chancellor, Bismarck remaining Chancellor, but not interfering in affairs unless his advice is requested. Camphausen is expected to follow Bismarck's policy, except as pregards State purchase of rallways, which project has apparently totally failed.

A NEW REASON.

The Standard's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the report is credited there that Bismarck resigned because the King of Saxony complained to the Emperor of the Chancellor's attitude towards Saxony on the question of the seat of the new Supreme Court of the Empire.

A PERMANENT RESIGNATION.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says the Empire.

A PERMANENT RESIGNATION.

The Post's Berlin dispatch says the Emperor is in personal communication with Bismarck respecting the selection of his successor. It is said that Bismarck represents his retirement as virtually a permanent resignation. The public are becoming accustomed to regard it in that light.

BANK STATEMENT.

said that Bismarck represents his retirement as virtually a permanent resignation. The public are becoming accustomed to regard it in that light.

Berlin, April 5.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 582,000 marks.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Nevotche to London Times.

Berlin, March 22.—From an early hour this morning congratulatory letters, bouquets, cornflower wreaths, oak-leaf garlands, and other numerous gifts poured in at the Imperial Palace. Though there were many hundreds of written and telegraphic addresses, the Emperor opened them all with his own hand, and in many instances sent immediate telegraphic replies. By 9 o'clock all the windows of the palace were adorned with birthday bouquets, the Emperor every now and then appearing behind the fragrant rampart to bow to the cheering multitude in the square. As usual on festive occasions, the ancient standard of the Holy Roman Empire floated over the Imperial Palace.

At 10 o'clock the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, with the Royal children, waited upon their beloved father and grandather to offer him their congratulations on this happy auniversary. They were succeeded by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood and the many Royal personagres who arrived during the last few days to pay their respects to the Emperor on this rare occasion. After them came the Court, the Ambassadors, Ministers, Generals, Envoys, and Federal and Parliamentary deputations. An interminable succession of gorgeous carriages drove up to the palace to protect the old palace, where the German Sovereigns, represented by the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Saxe, the King of Saxony, and the many other Princes assembled in Berlin, presented to his Majesty a huge oil painting by Werner, commemorating his Majesty's proclamation as German Emperor at Versailles on the 17th of January, 1871. The painting contains several hundred portraits. After this a Municipal Deputation will deliver to his Majesty a model of the statue

fares will be brilliantly filuminated. All the morning journals publish congratulatory leaders in honor of the Sovereign, whose age and achievements are equally unprecedented among the Kinga of the country. Some of the more advanced papers couple their loyal greetings with the wish that the Emperor may witness the speedy recovery of the Nation from the meiancholy effects of the present commercial and financial crisis. It is, unfortunately, too true that the depression of trade has assumed serious proportions.

Similar celebrations are reported from Leipsic, Dresden, Munich, Hanover, Cassel, Carlsruhe, Naremberg, Breslam, and other leading towns of the Empire.

Of the favors conferred by his Majesty a few may be mentioned. Prince Bismarck, being already loaded with all the civil and military honors of the country, has had the hereditary title of "Pomeranian Master of the Hunt" bestowed upon himself and his heirs. Dr. Lauer, his Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, receives the titles of Privy Councilor and Excellency, in accordance with a promise the Emperor is said to have made him in sportive humor many years ago. At least, it has long been related that the Emperor good-humoredly complained of Dr. Lauer restricting his diet that he might make him an octogenarian and himself become an Excellency.

As a peculiarly Prussian trait, it may be recorded that among the gifts presented to His Majesty this morning there was an engraving by Prince Henry and a book bound by Prince Waldmar, the two younger sons of the Crown Prince is a compositor, and the German Emperor, if I an not mistaken, a glazier. It is related of King Frederick William I. that when in his younger years he was innred to husbandry, he had a plough, on which were engraved these words, "sic stur ad astra." His successors have remained true to the motto, as well as to their ancestor's practical method of enforcing it by dins of hard work.

Marshal MacMahon's courtesy in sending his Adjutant, the Marquis d'Absac, to congratuiste the Emperor hus gratified the

Marshal MacMahon's courtesy in sending his Adjutant, the Marquis d'Absac, to congratulate the Emperor has gratified the public press.

Berlin, March 23.—In accordance with the familiar habits of the olden times, allowed to be revived on festal occasions of solemn import, the Emperor yesterday received an immense quantity of birthday gifts of every description from all parts of the country. Not to speak of a perfect flower-garden flowers transported to the Palace in thousands of fragrant bouquets, there was a parterre of corn-flowers—the Emperor's favorite flower—grown in hot-houses, and presented as an earnest of the coming season. Of the other gifts, there may be mentioned a Brunswick sausage six feet high, a gigantic aquarinm containing a sea of transparent jelly, with eighty fishes ready for the table, an Easter agg of corn-flowers and hyacinths, reaching to the roof of the hall, an embroidered arm-chair, a penknife and scissors, described as a marve of the mechanic art, etc. The telegrams received at the Palace amounted to many thousands. The reception at the old Palace came to a close at 1 a. m., the party being allowed a glance at. Werner's picture of the Emperor's Proclamation at Versailles as they passed through the gallery to the ante-rooms. When presenting this, the highest and certainty one of the most striking paintings of modern times, to the Emperor, the King of Saxony, surrounded by Sovereigus and Princes, delivered the following addrers:

Youn Marserr: The day on which your Majesty celebrates the 80th birthday, in unimpaired vigor and health, has been selected by the German Sovereigns and Republics to express their joy at this happy event and their attachment to your Imperial Majesty. This painting represents one of the most important occurrences in the history of Germany and in the eventful life of your imperial Majesty. The preductes the moment when your Majesty, complying with the expressed desire of the German Sovereigns and Republica, revived the Imperial dignity lost to our namon struggles

ITALY.

LEDOCHOWSKI.

LONDON, April 6—5 a. m.—A special from Rome states that the Pope has invited Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, to reside in the Varican. This is significant in view of the report recently revived, that Germany is pressing the Italian Government for the extradition of the Archbishop. of the Archbishop.

KING AND POPE.

ROME, March 19.—The Minister of Grace and Justice has addressed a circular to the Procurators-General of the kingdom to the effect that although every Italian who loves his country and desires peace must feel offense at the excessive violence of the language used in the recent Allocution pronounced by the Pope against Italy, her laws and institutions, and sovereign,—language which demonstrates the investigate of the excessive the translation of the excessive the formativate of the excessive to work at the prices paid before they can be a second to work at the prices paid before they can be excessive violence of the language used in the recent Allocution pronounced by the Pope against Italy, her laws and institutions, and sovereign,—language used in the recent Allocution pronounced by the Pope against Italy, her laws and institutions, and sovereign,—language the proportion of the language that the prices paid before they can be a second to the language that the prices paid before they can be provided to the proportion of the language that the prices paid before they can be a second to the proportion of the pro and sovereign,—language which demonstrates the ingratitude of the ecclesiastical power for an extent of liberty not accorded to it by any other European State, and announcing the persistent intention to profit by any favorable occasion to destroy, if possible, the new Italian Kingdom,—nevertheless, the Government, strong in its faith in the unity and liberty of the country, and in its vigilance against the machinations of the Clerical party, considers this a propitious occasion for giving the world a solemn proof of the reliance the Italian Government has in its proper force and dignity, and of the tolerance it exercises towards one who, instead of speaking words of religion and peace, expresses without reticence a desire for the destruction of the State and Government. By not ordering the sequestration of the Allocution the Minister says Europe will have new and luminous demonstration that the Pontiff not only enjoys complete liberty and independence, but experiences also the renerosity of the Italian Government, when from his religious office he descends into the political field to virify the Italian sovereignty and to attack the solidity of the national edifice. For the rest, the perilous example the Pope's language offers to Italian ecclesiastics affords a most eloquent proof of the necessity for the law against abuses committed by the clergy, which, having passed the Chamber, awaits the approval of the Senate. The circular also expresses the opinion that no other European Government would tolerate the injurious language the Allocution contains, or the open attempt to provoke the people to be wanting in the naith and respect due from them to the political finstitutions and laws of the country.

DISAPPECTION SPREADING. spreading. The oldest adherents of Dias de-nounce him, and the spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army. On the 37th Gens. Fuerer and Regules, and Sanehez Oachoa, citizens of Villada and Hernandez, partisans of Lerdo, were banished the country.

Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as

Diaz is sick in bed, and various rumors as to the character of his disease are current.

The manifesto of Lerdo created a sensation. The Constitutional party are rapidly organizing. Diaz has telegraphed Canales to release Cortina, and ordered the latter to appear at the Capital. The troops of the State of Morellos have prononuced for Lerdo. The troops in other parts of the country are greatly discontented, and a general outbreak may be expected any day.

Americans, hearing of the probable recall of Foster, United States Minister, addressed a memorial to President Hayes asking that he be retained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRADLAUGH IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 5.—Charles Bradlaugh and
Mrs. Annie Besant have been arrested on a
charge of issuing immoral publications. Bradlaugh's offense is the publication of a pamphlet
laugh's offense is the publication, dealing with laugh's offense is the publication of a pamphlet by the late Dr. Charles Knowlton, dealing with the Malthusian theory. The case was adjourn-ed to allow time to prepare for the defense, and the accused were released on bail. ON THE ROCES.\ LONDON, Abril 5.—A fishing-boat, in endeav-oring to enter Bauff Harbor to-day, was dashed on the rocks. Six of the crew were drowned.

CHINA.

LONDON, April 6-5 a m.—The Standard an-nounces that China has approved the immediate opening of two additional ports—Wenchow and Wuha.

FRANCE. PARIS, April b.—M. Paul de Cassagnac has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 france for insulting the Cham-

SPAIN. LONDON, April 6-5 a. m.—A. Madrid eags the King has returned tel after groupress through the pr of Spain. The Ministerial journals are satisfied with the effect of the Royal progress.

A majority of the Senators elected to-day are favorable to the Cabinet.

JOYELLAE.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch from Madrid states that Capt.-Gen. Jovellar's recall from Cuba is expected. He will resume his position as Minister of War.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL COLLISION. SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Early yesterda morning express train No. 2, westward boun-on the Central Pacific, coulded with a specia

Apecial Dispetch to The Tribuna.

LASALLE, Ill., April 5.—On Monday of last week Joseph De Dye, a Belgian, about 27 years of age, a monument-sculptor of this city, had the great toe of his right foot crushed by the the great toe of his right foot crushed by the falling of a marble slab upon it. Immediate amputation was advised, but he deeli ned. Yesterday morning he began to exhibit symptoms of tetanus. Yesterday afternoon amputation was performed, but the terrible convulsions continued, and he died at noon to-day. He was much admired and respected by all who knew him. He had no relatives in America.

DEAD BODIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribens.

PRORIA, Ill., April 5.—Last night the body of Michael Salmon was fished out of the lake, near Spurck's Distillery. He had been talking but a few minutes before to a gentleman. His act was no doubt suicidal.

Joseph Stone, an inmate of the Poor-House, was picked up dead on a road leading to this city yesterday.

EIGHT INDIANS DROWNED. Stoux Cirr, Ia., April 5 — Eight Winnebag Indians were drowned in the Missouri Rive near Dakota City, about six miles below her this afternoon. Four of them were on an isla hunting, and high water floated off their bo and four others who went to their assistan-were swamped in the floating ice.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribun.

CEDAR RAPIDS, in., April 5.—While duckthe Cedar River, Jesse Rogers, aged 19, was mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun, and died three hours afterwards.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. East Saginaw, Mich., April 5.—George Johnson, 15 years old, son of a farmer living in Taymouth Township, this county, was instantly killed yesterday by two saw-logs rolling over him, while playing among the logs at a raceway near his father's farm.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—Maj. M. J. Waidron entered upon the duties of his office to-day as United States Marshal for the Western Disrict of Tennessee, and was congrat trict of Tenn

QUINCY, Ill., April 5.—The iron-molders of this city have given over their strike, and gone to work at the prices paid before they struck.

the State Agricultural Society and State Stock Breeders' Association met to-day and agreed to hold a joint exhibition for six days the first week in September, and a committee of three was appointed to decide whether the Fair should be on the Minneapolis or St. Paul grounds. Premiums will be increased from last year. The aggregate will be about \$15,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The Kentucky State Medical Association elected the following officers: President, Dr. L. P. Yandell, Sr., of Louisville; Senior Vice-President, Dr. J. L. Dismukes, of Mayfield; Junior Vice-President, Dr. W. B. Rodman, of Frankfort; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Singleton, of Paducah; Treasurer, Dr. James A. Larrabee, of Louisville; Librarian, Dr. F. H. McNary, of Princeton.

Mrs. Wisslow's Soothing Syrap, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a emedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, nd impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

A statement, somewhat too general, having been The Co-operative Lists During the month of April, the undersigned been to

700 "Co-operatives," By LISTS or by SEPARATE STATES

Are All of the Better Class: Represent 360 County Seats; Average Eight Years Old.

Range from 300 to 2,700 in circula not a single one issuing less than 300 copies per week. The open to Advertisers. Lists of papers and

A. N. KELLOGG. 79 Jackson-st., Chicago. MILLINERY.

OPENING SATURDAY, APRIL 7. Stylish and Riegant MILLINERY

BROOKS & CO.. No. 96 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE FIRLD & LEITER'S.

OIL TANKS

Investigating the London Stock Exchange---Heavy Stock Shrinkages.

Produce Harkets Quiet, and General Basier-Hogs and Provisions Weak.

Wheat Irregularly Lower—Barley Heavy-Other Breadstuffs Steady.

FINANCIAL.

There was less activity in the counter transactions of the banks, but otherwise the condition of affairs remained the same. The demand for loans does not keep pace with the accumulation of loansable resources. An intelligent feeling of hopefulness is prevalent, however, and the results of the spring's business are confidently expected to be moderately good. The City of Chicago is getting the benefit of the present state of the loan market in the ease with which the Comptroller has been able to place the 7 per cent city certificates. In fact, we do not doubt the city could now effect a loan at a still better rate. The supply of mercantille, Boaru of Trade, and miscellaneous paper is only fair. tes of discount are 8@10 per cent at the bank

to regular customers. On the street nominally the same quotations are made. There is little doing. New York exchange was quoted between the banks at 50000c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$4,500,000.

MORE MONEY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand people are evidently willing to borrow from Great Britain as long as the easy-going inhabitants of that country will lend. A debt of \$100,000,000 on a new colony with a population of only 300,000 would seem to a Yankee as large as could be safely incurred. But we noted a few days ago that a loan of \$1,000,000 had been new days ago that a loan of \$1,000,000 had been begotiated in London for the City of Wellington, hmid much competition between the lenders, and now the London papers contain advertisements for a 6-per-cent loan of \$320,000 for the Oamaru (Otago, New Zealand) Harbor Board.

INVESTIGATING THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Otago, New Zealand) Harbor Board.

INVESTIGATING THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The English Ministry, although hostile to the motion for a Parliamentary investigation of the Stock Exchange of London, allowed it to pass, as they forces defeat if they opposed it. A great deal of antagonism to the inquiry proposed is exhibited in the comments of the London press. The London Times states that those members of the Stock Exchange who are as anxious as the public to put a stop to the nefarious practices by which worthless stocks are given a facilitious market value do not believe the needed relief will come through any Parliamentary Commission. These gentlemen believe that the real evil less in the impunity with which the original promoters of corporate enterprises can make false combinations and representations. The arm of the law should be lengthened to reach them. The purpose of the London Stock Exchange, the Times says, is simply to provide the place and the machinery for making and executing certain bargains. The bargainers must be left to determine for themselves the kind of hargains they will make. That is all well enough, but as a matter of fact the machinery provided by the London Stock Exchange has given pratended or bastard bargains the recognition that is due only to genuine bargains. The London Stock Exchange is one of the most important corporations in the world. It regulates an anormous mass of transactions in securities, that number 1,300, and are worth, according to Sir E. Wetkins, at least \$25,000,000. Such a corporation is not a private body. Parliament should make full inquiry about its methods of business, and inquire what changes, if any, are needed for the protection of individuals and nations. They matter is one ef importance to the United States Government bonds and American railway and other corporate securities.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

For the week ending March 22 the Bank of France showed an increase of cash and bullion on hand of \$3,500,000, and a decrease in the notes in circula-tion of \$6,800,000. The former amounted, March 12, to \$445, 669, 703, and the latter to \$505, 516.

PHILADELPHIA COINAGE. The total number of pieces coined at the Phila-delphia mint in March was 3,587,650, of which 3,565,000 were silver. The total value was \$1,-

37,000, and of that, \$784,000 was silver.

THE NEW RUSSIAN BAILBOAD INTO CENTRAL

ASIA.

The announcement that the Emperor of Russis has approved the project for a railroad from Orenburg to Central Asia does not excite much alarm in England. The Pall Mail Gazette shows that it must, like all the other Russian railroads. be built with borrowed money. It is five times as long as the line from 8t. Petersburg to Moscow, for which \$207,000,000 were borrowed by Russia on the Bourses, and the Gazette thinks the most nervous Russo-phobist need have no fear that Russia can borrow even a tithe of this sum in the midst of the present embarrassment of her finances.

THE BENEFIT OF EXPERIENCE.

In proof that trade is returning to a normal state, production has of late been more strictly limited than before to the requirements of regular consumption, and a universal disposition prevails in the community to economics expenditures to the atmest. Happily, too, the potential riches lying in the soil of the American Continent are practically boundless. and every year the profits derived from the entivestion of cotton, grain, sugar, prevention the entivestion of soil of the continuation of the continuation of prevention and the continuation of the resumption in perfect condition of a savings bank once suggested the sugar profits of the continuation of sugar produced in the translation of cotton, grain, sugar, and the finance of the resumption in perfect condition of a savings bank once suggested wholly to the bad might be rehabilitated like the West Boston if they stopped soon enough, and had the upright and energetic care that has been shown in the treatment of this institution.

DIMBERIENDE ANALTHORE.

The business of the Sicok Beards is rapidly diminishing, as can be seen by the lessended like the West Boston if they stoppe

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

The Western Associated Press.

Naw York, April 5.—Gold opened and closed at 104%, with sales in the interim at 105. Carrying rates, 1@4. At the close 2 was paid for borrowing.

discount.

Governments were dull and firm.

Rallroad bonds were irregular. Northwestern consolidated gold coapens advanced to 38.

State accurities quiet.

In Wall street to day all reports and rumors were of a favorable character, a fact which naturally caused a general improvement on the Stock Exchange, and, taken altogether, the situation was atrangely in contrast with the condition of safairs for some time past. The advance in prices, however, was not so marked as might have been expected, owing to the fact that confidence in values, which has recently received so rude a shock, is naturally slow in recovery. Among the reports about the trunk-line Presidents was one to the effect that they had settled their differences, but nothing definite or official on that point could be ascertained. The opinion that a settlement had taken place seemed to be by inference from purchases of trunk-line shares. It was reported that the Chicago, Harlington & Quincy, Rock Island, and Northwestern Railroads had made an arrangement to pool their earnings.

At a meeting of the Fresidents of the coal companies, the Committee which was yesterday appointed to perfect a plan for limiting production made the following report:

The undersigned Committee report the following as the proper quests of each region, namely: Philadelphia & Roading, 25% it lenigh Valley, 18; Delaware & Hudson, 15½: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 15½: Central New Jersey and Lohigh each interest-to-left by the committee of three be requested to prepare a proper monthly alloment of tonnage based upon an assumed product to competitive points for the year 1877 of 8,000,000 of tons, and to report a proper plan to provide for adequate security being siven to guard against any interest overshipping its proper quota.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Committee.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Committee which is to report penalties, as above

R. H. SAYEE.

Committee.

This report was unanimously adopted. The Committee which is to report penalities, as above indicated, consists of Messrs. Gowan, Dickson, and Sayre, and is to report to a full meeting in this city next Tuesday. The total coal product for the year is estimated at 20,000,000 tons. About 10,-000,000 would ardinarily come to tide-water. This, by present arrangement, will be limited to 8,000,000. It is expected that the market price for coal here will be advanced by the restriction.

Stocks were irregular in early dealings, but subsequently became firm, and advanced in the general list, the strength continuing, with a few exceptions, until the close, when the market was active and firm. Fanama was exceptionally weak, selling down from 95 to 62%, closing at 93, against 100 yesterday. Pacific Mail sold up to 18, and closed at 17%. The trunk-line shares, Lackawanna, and Western Union, were the most active stocks.

stocks.

Transactions were 215,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwestern, 8,000 St. Paul, 38,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 New York Central, 30,000 Michigan Central, 43,000 Lackawanna, and 2,600 Delaware

MHudson.
Money. 465, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper. 34, 344.
Customs receipts, 3434, 000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$26,000.
Clearings, \$27,000,000.
Sterling firm; actual business, long, 484%; short, 486%.

Short, 4861/2, GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons, 81. 112/2 New 5s. 112/2 Coupons, 85. 108/2 New 4/4s.
New 168/2 10-40s.
Coupons, 67. 1119/2 Coupons do.
Coupons, 68. 118/2 Coupons do.
STOCKS. Coupona | 66. | 118 | Gurrency 6s. | 500Ks. | 50 Brie prd 15
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SAN FRANCISCO, A
the closing prices at talpha
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Bullion
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wheat; 18, 156 bu corn. 20, 334 bu cats. 468 bu sye, and 6, 435 bu bariey.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and most of them tended downward. There was nothing particularly weakening in the news received from other points, taken a whole; but there was a widespread feeling that it was safe to realize at the advance recently gained, and self-ers were out in force, the weakness being chiefly local. The suspension of the President of the

ers were out in force, the weakness being chiefly local. The suspension of the Fresident of the Board, reported in another column, caused quite a ripple of excitement early and so up turn in wheat, he having been "short" on that article, as there was a rush to cover. But the effect of that movement was not great, and after it was over there was a general disposition to sell, in other departments as well as in wheat. The weather was gloomy, and the receipts of grain amail, while those of hogs were large, and there was little doing for shipment—the trading being for future delivery. It is well perhaps for the trade that there has not been any active pressure to move grain at the warehouses, pending the flood, as most of them have been embarrassed by a plenitude of water. The flood is now subsiding, and locomotion will soon be again possible; there is reason to hope that the return of dry tracks will be followed by more activity; but the trade do not generally look

for a rush in the forwarding indvantation.

Jobbers of dry goods reported a very satisfactory business in progress. Orders are now coming in freely from all parts of the interior, and the daily distributions of staple and seasonable goods are of liberal proportions. The importation into New York of dry goods during the month of March show a marked decreases a compared with 1876, the fig. a marked decrease as compared with 1876, the figures being \$10, 387, 166 against \$12, 281, 978 last year, a falling off of \$1,894,812. Groceries were moderately active and without important change in values. Rio coffees were weak and unsettled, and for sugars also the market displayed a want of strength, but most other lines were about steady. Dried fruits were receiving some attention, and for staple articles the tone of the market was slightly staple articles the tone of the market was signly firmer. Fish were quoted quiet and unchanged. Butter was weak with a decining tendency, and the cheese market also had an undertone of weakness. No new features were developed in the leather, tobacco, tea, bagging, and coal markets. Oils were in fair demand at previous prices. Paints were faitly active and ferm.

Oils were in rair demand at previous prices. Paints were fairly active and firm.

Lumber continues fairly active, the movement being from the yards, of course, as none has yet arrived by lake, though some of the minor ports are open. Hardware and metals were more active than in the preceding week, the brighter weather having helped trade in the interior. Nails were steady. The demand for clover and timothy seed was better, and both were firm, while other seeds was better, and both were firm, while other seeds were quiet and unchanged. The weoi, broomcorn, and hop markets were quiet. Timothy hay was inquired for by shippers, and ruled steady, with light offerings, while prairie was slow and easier. The retail inquiry for potatoes was again good, and ear-lots were salable and firm, the stock in store being small and unevenly distributed. Poultry was in fair request and steady. Game was abundant, allow and lower.

abundant, slow, and lower.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in agures. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 3 4c bid, and ares. Corn to Bunnio was quoted at 34c bie, and 4c was asked; to load immediately. Rail freights were quiet and irregular at the recent decline. To New York the quotations were 25c per 100 ibs on grain, and 30c on meats. To Bos-ton, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and ton, Portland, and Providence, 30c on grain and 40c on provisions. To interior New England points, 40c on grain.

The quantity of flour and grain on passage for the United Kingdom is reported as follows: Flour, 24,000 bris; wheat, 1,473,000 qrs: corn, 433,000

The stocks on hand in Liverpool are reported as follows: Flour, 150,000 to 160,000 brls; wheat, 400,000 to 420,000 qrs; corn, 140,000 to 150,000

The stocks on hand in London are reported as follows: Flour, 170,000 to 180,000 brls; wheat, 150,000 to 160,000 qrs; corn, 120,000 to 130,000

Mesars. Cleary & Taylor, of this city, have had s man out in the grasshopper regions for some time past investigating the situation and prospects for their special information. He writes to them under date of last Wednesday as follows: under date of last Wednesday as follows:

The territory in which the grasshoppers deposited their eggs is about 1.200 miles long, extending from Minnesota away down into Texas, and from 105 to 200 miles wide. There are a few patches here and there in Kansas where no eggs were laid,—in Atchison, Jonnson, and a few other counties,—but these spots are exceptional. Kansas, as a State, is 'hopper-egged, 'Millions in it, air,' and Mebraskh is in the same fix, Western lows and Minnesota ditto, but Missouri is nearly exempt this time. They'are hatching out in Texas, and having a happy time diver the wheat there. They are also in the indian Territory, but that don't cut much figure. The eggs hatch about the time vegetation fairly springs out, and it seems hardly possible that large scope of country can escape devastation, for the eggs and the hoppers are as tenselous of vitiality as devilerass, and when they hatch they commence eating, drifting industriously to the corn and wheat fields, and you might as well try to sweep the ocean dry with a broom as to try to exterminate them. Some farmers appear hopeful, and are going to plans at the musul they one of the state of the sum of the state of the sum of the state of the sum of the what they can. But one thing is specially notable: the Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowelling specially notable: the Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowelling or the present extents. Bolding on the first of the state of the extents of th

which will be about the first of July, and their raise what they can. But one thing is specially notable: the Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowa farmers are, to a great extent, holding on to their corn, and the cribbers are doing much of the same thing. The eggs-seem somehow to have been laid in the sections that had the benefit of the same thing. The eggs-seem somehow to have been laid in the sections that had the Ire perchance there should be no damage from hoppers. Kansas and Nebraska will have a large eurplus of corn to market. If otherwise they will keep the most of it at home as there is no winter wheat to amount to anything in farmers or dealers bands in Missouri, Kansas, or Nebraska. But the growing crop everywhere looks fine, and with a propitious season from now on there will be a large field of winter wheat west of the Missistippi, hoppers or no hoppers, though should make the supply that much less.

GOODS RECHIVED

at Chicago Customs, April 5: Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 100 boxes of tin-plate; Miller Bros. & Keep, 200 boxes tin-plate; Field. Leiter & Co., 65 cases of dry-goods; Elgin National Watch Co., 1 case of watch jewels, etc. Amount collected, \$7, 156, 58.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were relatively quiet, being duit during a great part of the season and the content of the season and the content of the season of the content of the season of the content of the season of the content of the conten

uch week as tame. Liverpool was quiet and steady. th cargoes armer, and a reduction of about 100,000

much week as tame. Liverpool was quiet and steady, with cargoes firmer, and a reduction of about 100,000 quarters in the quantity afloat, while London steeks are reduced even more than since the beginning of the year. New York was dull, with no demand, either for pulling or expert, but there were several barying orders here early. The market was probably affected more decided by the foat that the Federman of California sheat, and directly regree the Bridge in arkets, which would reach here. The reported suspension of a prominent operator here, on the short side, caused some anxiety to fill early, producing the small alvanced above noted. The receipts here continue so small that cash trading is necessarily affects of the contracts. Seller May opened at \$1.334, sold at \$1.324, electron of the contracts. Seller May opened at \$1.334, sold at \$1.324, closing at \$1.334, belier the month, or regular No. spring, was quoted at \$1.2761, 294, closing at \$1.374, cash sales were reported of 65,000 hu No. 2 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 294, closing at \$1.374, cash sales were reported of 65,000 hu No. 2 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200, closed from at \$1.2861, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200, closed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200, closed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.2761, 200 hu No. 3 should be supposed at \$1.400 hu Total, 75, 200 hu.

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Minnegora William and the supposed at \$1.400 hu Total, 75, 200 hu.

Minnegora William and the supposed at \$1.400 hu Total, 75, 200 hu No. 2 should be supposed at \$1.400 hu Total, 75, 20

323/690c, the outside for Canada on track. Total, 14,000 bu.

Wheat—Sales 163,000 bu seller May at \$1,324/61.3226. Cora—120,000 bu at 425c for May and 435 for June. Meas pork—1,000 bris at \$14.226 for May.

In the afternoon another suspension was reported, probably for a small amount.

Meas pork was stronger and active. Sales 3,750 bris at \$14.20 at 4.25 for May and \$14.30 at 4.30 at 5.25 for June. Lard was firmer. Sales 1,750 tos at \$5,004.5.25 for May and \$8.6226 for June.

Meats were steady. Sales were reported of 300,000 ms short ribs at 74c for May and 75c for June. Also 300 tos sweet-plekked hams, averaging 16 sp. at 85%. Wheat was active and firmer, selling at \$1.335/3. There was a fair inquiry for car lots for miling purposes. A sale of 1 car No. 1 spring was reported at \$1.36 (winter storage). Corn was firmer, seiling at 421/2424 for May, and closing at 425c. June sold at 436/43/c, closing at the outside. outside.
Outs were firmer, with sales at 31c for April and 34%c for May.
It was rumored that two vessels had been engaged for corn to Buffalo at 3c.

Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$14.17% for May and \$14.25% 14.27% for June. Sales 1,250 bris at \$14.17% for May. Lard was quiet at \$9.47%@9.50 for May, with sales of 250 tes at the inside price.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Increasing recepits and a lessened demand place holders at a disadvantage. Just at this juncture there is no inclination to buy in advance of current needs, and under steadily accumulating stocks the tendency of prices is unmistakably downward. Choice to fancy grades hold up well, but in low and medium grades and in roll butter the shrinkage in values has already segun. We now quote: Choice to fancy grides were medium to good. 18@22c; inferior to common, 11@15c; roll, 18@20c.

BAGGING—Prices were without change. The continued duliness of trade is offset by the moderate character of the supply, and jobbers continue to report the market steady at the following quotations: Stark, 23%c; Montany, 23c; Peeriess, 23c; Ontario, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18%c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24%c.
CHEESE—At the East there is a dull and declining

market, and that fact tends to an easier condition here. The fact that the supply of fine factory cheese is small alone presents a decline. Sales were made on a basis slone presents a decline. Sales were made on a basis of 15@16c for good to choice grades. COAL—The coal trade was reported quiet, with little

And the second s

Flooring, seres common, di-Box boards, A. 13 to 18 inch... Box boards, B. 13 to 18 inch... A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch... B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch... Casock boards, 10 to 12 inch... ommon stock boards, 12 inch... eneing, 12 to 18 feet... mension and the stock boards, 12 inch... mension and the stock boards, 12 inch... mension and the stock boards in the stock boards, 12 inch... 28.00@32.00 20.00@32.00 20.00@35.00 16.00 12,00@13.00 Lath Ashingles, choice 2.300 2.400 A shingles, standard 2.300 2.400 A shingles on track. dry 2.300 2.400 A shingles on track. green 2.000 Pickets, quare 9.000 10.00 Pickets, flat 9.000 10.10 McTALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues to Improve, and the market is steader. Following are

87.00:98.00.

Zixo — French, \$12.00:213.09; do American, \$6.50:20

Zixo — French, \$12.00:213.09; do American, \$6.50:20

XALLS— Were in fair request at \$2.75 raics.

Oll.5— Trade was fair, and prices, as a rule, were steady. Quotations were not unchanged: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 184c; do. Himois legal test, 150 deg. 214c; headilght, 175 deg. test, 250; extra lardoil. 83:80c; No. 1, 73:270c; No. 2, 62:265c; linseed, raw, 85:86; bolled, 68:470c; whase, winter-bleached. Soc; sperm, \$2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.05:81.10; do extra 8:590c; do No. 1, 73:260c; bank oil. 50c; straits, 55c; miners' oil, 65e; turnentine, 44c; aaphtba. decodorized, 68; grav. 17c; gasoline, 640:07ized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 57 deg., 25:24c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

PUULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were chiefly of live poultry and mossily chickens, which were in moderate request and steady. Drossed tarkeys were caree and firm. Wild ducks and enipe were abundant and slow at reduced prices: \$3.7564.50 per dos; suracys, nvc, results; no, urescan, 1296130.

GAME—Mallard and red head duoks, \$1.50 per doz; canvas backs, \$2.25 ner dox; small duoks, \$58750 per doz; anipe, 50c681, CO per doz.

FUTATOES—Were steady at \$1.1081.15 for peach-blows and 60c681, CO for rose. Sales were made from \$1.500.50.—Imothy was in fair request and armer, selling at \$1.5081.75. Drimet closing at \$1.5561.70. Clover sold at \$8.0086, 65 and mammoth at \$8.808.95 Flax was dull at \$1.4061.50. Hungarian and millet sold at \$4.006256.

ras dull at \$1.4061.50. Hungarian and mines at \$1.30; 106423c. \$1.7 was quiet and unchanged: Fine sait, \$1.30; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$3.40; Aahton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

TEAS—Were quoted quiet and unchanged: Guyrownen—Commons, 30636c; good do, 38640c; medium, 45650c; good do, 50655c; fine, 53660c; finest, 60x65c; choice, 70x75c; choicest, 85690c; fancy, \$1.00 ct.15. ciocatics; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 856@0c; fancy, 81.00 (81.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 45.6485c; fine, 50@32c; finest, 55@80c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOWN HYSON—Common, 26@35dc; good do, 32@33c; medium, 40@32c; good do, 45.6486c; fine, 50@85c; finest, 53@60c; choices, 66@70c; choicest, 50@85c; do; choices, 60@70c; choicest, 50@85c; do; choicest, 60@85c; do; finest, 53@60c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 44@50c; finest, 53@60c; choicest, 60@60c; choicest, 60@60c; choicest, 60@60c; finest, 53@60c; choicest, 60@60c; finest, 60@

VEAL.—Was steady at 7680 for choice, and slow at VEAL—Was steady at rece to renoise, and how as 569% for common. VEGETABLES—Were in large supply and lower. Bermuda tomatoes, \$1.732.2.00 per box; green pea, \$1.752.2.00 per box; queumbers, \$1.752.2.00 per dox; new onions, 85,950c per je bu; anion tojns, \$2.058.2.50 per bu; aplnach, 75,950c per box; lettuce, 25,940c per dox; radiahes, 30,940c per dox; ple-plant, \$0,000c.

per doz: radinhes, 30,9400 per usa; per por per doz.

WOOL—Dealers are selling to Western manufacturers at quotations. The offerings are small, which fact prevents weakness as it is not likely that much it any, pld wool will be carrid over. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots: Dealer pay 263c less for mixed lots from the hands of general cocivers. Washed fleece, fine, 36,35c; incellum, 35,437c do coarse, 30,633c; fleece, unwashed flee heavy to light 20,624c; do coarse and medium, 29,47c; tub-washed prime to choice, 38,942c; do poor to good, 34,637c. LIVE STOCK.

Total.
Same time last week.
Week before last....
Shipmenis— .14, 401 .20, 864 .20, 453 41,780 52,255 40,454 885 800 3,488 3,935 2,809 4,637

anged from \$2.50 for inferior descriptions to \$5.75 for holder, with trading principally at \$4.25@5.00 for edium to good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 ibs. Butchers secured most of their supplies at \$3.000 3.90, and feeders paid \$3.25@4.25 for common to prime stock steers. Inferior to choice yeals sold at \$2.003

3.00, and feeders paid \$3.2000 201
stock steers. Inferior to choice veals sold at \$2.003
5.00 per 100 lbs, and springers at \$25.003 35.00 per head.
The highest sale of the day was \$60 head, averaging 1,461 lbs, at \$5.75, by Surder, Wadsworth & Hall.
The market closed weak.

No. 48. Price, No. 48. Price, 00. 48. Price, 00. 1461 \$6.75 15. 1.320 4.80
16. 1.405 5.40 17. 1.310 4.90
16. 1.405 5.40 17. 1.310 4.90
18. 1.325 5.20 18. 1.43 4.55
14. 1.009 5.15 17. 1.122 4.50
32. 1.225 5.00 15. 1.088 4.50
12. 1.230 5.00 15. 1.088 4.50
12. 1.230 5.00 15. 1.088 4.50
13. 1.215 5.00 15. 1.087 5.50
13. 1.215 5.00 15. 1.097 5.50
13. 1.361 5.00 31. 1.20 4.50

thmostly, 80,0039, 50; No. 2 do, 8,00; mixed, 37.00; Mixed

Roos-Receipts to-day, 2.255 head; total for three days. 4,220; Yorkers. \$5.20.85.50; Philadelphia, 85.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES.
Special Disputes to The Tribuna.
L. April 5-11 a. m. - FLOUR-No. 1, 20, 64 LIVERPOOL, April 5-11 a. m.—FLOUR-NO. 1, 200 64; No. 2, 248 64.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 4d; No. 2, 11s. Gorn-New. 22s 9d; cld, 24s 3d.

PROVISIONS—PORR. 60s. Lard, 47s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 5-Latest.—COTTON—Quieter; 5468 63-d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American. 4,000.

CHEESZ—Fine American, 72s.
TALLOW—300 94. TALLOW—308 94.
PETROLEUN—Spirita, 13s; refined, 13s of
LINGERO OIL—26s.
RESIN—Common, 5s 2d; pale, 13s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 5.—Grain.—Whest—Market opened dull and closed rather more steady, with a little better export demand, and moderate inquiry for city milling; some transactions made for export, with particulars kept secret; sales 63,000-bu ungraded spring. \$1.300, 1.40; No. 3 Chicago. \$1.40 in store; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.4961.50 in store; 43,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee romored sold for export as \$1.50 in store. Rye quiet; \$1683c for Western. Market for corn a shade firmer, with a fair demand for export and home use; sales, 108,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at 54635c in store

siesse for Western. Market for corn a shade firmer, with a fair demand for export and home use; sales, 108,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at 54@55c is store and afoat; white Western, to arrive, 55%c; also 20,000 bu steamer-mixed, seller April, 54%c; 50,000 bu old No. 2 Chicago at 55c in store for export; 10,000 bu old angraded Western mixed at 53%e in store for export. Occan Frateaurs—Berth-room alightly irregular in some instances; in others much steadiness shown; charters less active and unchanged; engagements to Liverpool by steam 18,000 bu wrain at 4d.

Provisions—Pork—Market opened firm states desided by lower; closed strong; dealings light; sales, 150 brishes were selled by lower; closed strong; dealings light; sales, 150 brishes were son spot on private terms; quoted, \$15.00; no transactions in futures; second call May, \$14.50 bid; \$15.00 asked; June, \$14.50 bid; \$15.00 asked. Cut Mests—Demand slow; prices unchanged; middles steady; Western long clear, 8%c. Lard opened lower; afterwards prices fluctuated in sympathy with Chicago advices, but closed strong; speculative dealings moderate; sales, 250 tes prime steam on spot, \$9.8560, 80; 1,000 tes May, \$9.800, 97%, closing \$9.60 bid; 3,750 tes June, \$9.900, 97%, closing \$9.60 bid; 3,750 tes June, \$9.900,

gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. April 5.—Corros.—Steady: 119-16@11
11-18c; futures closed quiet and steady: April, 11.46
611.49c; May, 11.58c; June, 11.68c; July, 11.80c
11.81c; Angust, 11.90c
11.71c; O.tobsr, 11.60c
11.62c; December, 11.50c

11. 52c; December, 11.51@11.53c; January, 11.62@
11.68c.
FLOUR—Receipts, 4.000 bris; more doing for export and home use; No. 2, 85.008.40; super State and Western, 86.3068.50; common to good extrs. 86.506, 65; good to choice, 85.7068.85; white wheat extrs. 86.906.75.90; fancy, 87.5368.75; extra Ohio, 86.5068.82; 88. Louis, 86.5069.90; Minesota patent process, 82.55; 88. Louis, 86.5069.90; Minesota patent process, 82.56; 10.78. Rye flour unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 400 bu; moderate demand; prices unchanged. By quiet; Western, 81@834c.
Barley—Market dull; Canada East, 68c; malt market dull; six-rowed State, \$1.00.00r if rmer; moderate demand; receipts, 91.000 bu; ungraded Western mixed. 45:655c; steam mixed. 54:6c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 6,000 bu; Western mixed and State. 85%(653c; white do, 416638c.
HAY—Unchanged.
Hors—Chiet and unchanged.
GROCKRISS—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged.
TETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 10%611c; refined, 175.1500c. Sirmally Session. Unchanged.
Septants Turiewriks—Steady; 37%638c.
Septants Turiewriks—Steady; 37%638c.

May, Sec. June, 64/6c; Heamer, 32c. Oate-Steady, Brownshared, Rre nominal. Clover Surp.—Dull; good to prime, 14/614/6c. HAY—to-do demand and firm for prime; other grades dull, heavy, e-lood demand and firm for prime; other grades dull, heavy, e-lood estand and firm for prime; other grades dull, heavy, e-lood estand and firm for prime; other grades dull, heavy, e-lood estand and firm for prime; other standards and estandards and estandard

BUTTEN
County, Pa., extrat, 27628c; re24c.
CHERENZ—Unchanged.
Eage—Firmer; Western fresh, 1601634c,
Eage—Firmer; Western fresh, 1601634c,
PETROLEUN—Quiet but steady; redned, 1894017c;
crude, 1834c,
Wainser—Western, \$1.08.
RECRIFTS—Wheat 800 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Corn, 38,000 bu.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.

RECKIPTS—Wheat. SO. DU; corn. 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—CORD, 38,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, April S.—COTTON—Inactive and lower; middling, 115ec low middling, 105ec.

FLOUIS—Scarce and firm; advancing; super fall, \$5.60 cs. 50.00; extra fall, \$6.206.50; XX fall, \$6.75 cs. 60.00; extra fall, \$6.206.50; XX fall, \$6.75 cs. 70.00; Grains—Wheat duil, weak, and lower; No. 2 red fall, \$1.55 cash; \$1.55 April; 10.50; April S. 10.00; April S. 10.0

WHINK-Unsettled and lower; \$1.0061.04.

BUTTER-Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKER. Wis., April 5.—FLOUR-In fair demand and moderately active.

GRAUK-Wheat Steady; opened declined 140 kic; closed glands.

GRAUK-Wheat Steady; No. 2 \$1.275; May, 2 \$1.

SHIPMANTS—Flour, 10.000 bris: wheat, 20,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—FLOUR—Steady,
GRAIR—Wheat Strong No. 2 white Michigan, 21.50;
extra do. 81.50; amber Michigan, spot and April, 81.57;
May, 81.504; No. 2 do. 81.41; pot and April, 81.57;
May, 81.504; No. 2 do. 81.42; pot and April, 81.57;
No. 3 red, 81.43; rejected red, 81.15. Corn stead;
high mixed, spot, 45340; No. 2. spot, 4456. Oats quiet;
No. 2, 35c.
CLOVER-SEED—SS, 40; mammoth, 87.50.
RECEITES—Flour, none; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 600
bu; oats, none.
SHIPMANTS—Flour, none; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 11,000. 19,000 buf, eats, 11,000.

BUFFALO, April 5.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and firm; sales of 5,000 bu North western spring at \$1.43. Corn quiet and firm 10 cars new at 506514c on urack. Oats dull; 1 car Toledo atleic. Rice neglected. Barley neglected.

TIMOTHY-SEED—Active, at \$1.0062.05.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and unchanged. Outs unchanged.

HAT—FAIRSemmal; Western, \$15.00618.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu.

DRY GOODS.

NEW York, April 5.—Business continues moderate with package house, and the jobbing trade is irregular. Cutton goods were quiet in first hands, and bleached cottons, etc., were jobbing at low prices. Frints were quiet, and Freeman's prints were closedjout to a large jobbing house. Woolen goods were quiet.

PETROLEUM.

GLEVELAND. O., April 5.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 15c.

PITTEBURG. Pa., April 5.—PETROLEUM—Doll: ernde, 82.00 as Parker's; refined, 16hic Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

MOBILE, April S.—COTTON—Quiet and easy; net receipts, 53 bales; sales, 55; exports to the Continent, 1,000; coastwise, 110.

SATASMAN, April S.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 1114s; net receipts, 473 bales; gross, 450; sales, 400; coastwise, 22.

CHAMILESTON, April S.—COTTON—Steady; middling.

TON, April S. -COTTON-No.

TURPENTINE.
WILKINGTON N.C. April & Spinish Terring

TORPEDO BOATS.

The Scientific Assertions gives an illustrate description of the torpedo Alarm. It says wis foreign nations have bestowed chief attents upon immensely costly experiments on grand armor, there in the United States the procipal sim has been the perfection of the torpesystem. An admirably overalized and thorougly-equipped torpedo school for the navy has in several years been in existence in Newpon Rhode Island. The work which there is done not published, but many of its results are great importance. There is also an army toud station at Willet's Peint, Long Island have also constructed one torpedo vessel, whis is probably the most formidable craft affect (ne excepting the Italian irone-isla with their 100 to guns), and in time for war will form the mod for a fleet of like steamers. This vessel is the Alarm, which would be a disagreeable craft in a heavy iron-clad (one like the Vanguard in instance, which would down like a best on a slightly rammed) to encounter. She is well provised with defensive means. Having aghtern exceptions, which would have also out its plans, which would have a first the recompound engine drive her headlong at him at the rate of fiftee knots per hour. As she nears him the immenselectric light on her bow fashes out its plans, blinding her adversary to her own hull (which already sunk so low that her deek is but the feet above the sea), while displaying his evaporotion. The roar of her fifteen into gus it hurts its hurs shot or shell into the attacked vessel is followed by the crash of the bow mar torpedo striking the devoted craft thirteen feet below the water line. Then, perhaps, after a momentary check due to the torpedo recoil, the Alarm plunges forward, driving her immense ram into her adversary's grushed side. Lass swings broadside on to her foe, another torpedo is exploded under the unguarded boom of the cenny; while the machine guns under the torpedo-boat's rail keep up a deadly fire of thousands of builets per minute, sevening her opponent's decks. Her length is 17 iest, of which th The Scientific American gives an illustrated description of the torpedo Alarm. It says was foreign nations have bestowed chief attents

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and
Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots. Leave. | Arrive

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-ste.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAFLEGAD.

epot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, Clark-st., southeast: owner of flat-dolph, Grand Facific Hough, and at Paimer House. fall (via Main and Air Line).. * 5:00a. m. * 5:00a. m.

†Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. 4 Dally KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Jaion Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. brides, and Twenty third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolch-st.

Ransa City & Denver Fast Et. *12:30 p. m. * 4:00 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Et. ... * 8:50 s. m. * 8:05 s. m. 8:05 s.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILSTAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickst
Office, 83 South Clark-st., Opposite Sherman House,
and at Depot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwankee Express
Wisconsin & Minnesots Thro
Day Express
Wisconsin, lowa, and Minnesots Express
Wisconsin & Minnesots Thro
Night Express
9:805 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
11:00 m.
11:00 m.
11:00 m.
11:00 m.
11:00 m.
11:00 m.

Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:25a. m. 7:45p. m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 7:25a. m. 7:45p. m. Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator 4:15p. m. 11:39a. m. Nockfrd, D buque, eSioux City 9:30a. m. 4:25b. m. Nockfrd, D buque, eSioux City 9:30p. m. 7:05a. m. 7:25b. m. Nockfrd, D buque, eSioux City 9:30p. m. 7:05a. m. 7:00p. m. 7:00p

PITTISBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORS & OHIO RAYLEGAD.

Takes leave from Exposition Building, root of Monroc-st. Ticket-affice: 20 Clark-st. Painer House.

Grand Pacific. and Deput (Exposition Building).

PITTSBURG, CHNOINNATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-BOAD.
Depoi corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.
Ticket office. 121 Handolph-st., and at depot.

Depart. Arrive,

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE Prom Ry. Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta.

Deport. Arrive.

Day Express (except Sunday)... 8:40 s. m. 7:20 p. m.

Sight Express (except Sunday)... 8:40 s. m. 7:20 p. m. How the "Giant Ha

THE BLACK

Past Rended the

The First Pioneers to

Their Sufferings and Description of the Count

and Prospects as

Streets and Claims Wages and P ed with a force that ere

power spent its force, the ve-pass away, and this was lave-hardened. The jagged and h high, told with what force its up: falling back, they had loo and beautiful shapes, presents est irregularity, and again of regular formation. At one will alone to the southward, of 45 dugrees; at another the will alope to the anathward of 45 degrees; at another the northward, at perhaps the ran every appearance of having a mountain. Time passes on, it is streaks, and the surface of gulches or ravines. The focult has been also been always the country of the surface of the surface

took root, and the hills are me with a dense forest of pine. In September, 1875, a party nears, after being several time military authorities, found banks of a creek about one-present site of Deadwood City white appearance of the timbe named "Whitewood." All a wilderness, its softude brokes for white tailed antelope a

number of eighty-six, and of seventeen, naming the d About this time another par the same creek, at a point a Deadwood: had made a "d claims above and below disce eighty-four, maming the discount of the dis

civing my opinion, which is also california and Montana miners haves, that the country is rich, so with a property of the second comparison disappointment to the intelligent within the galches of which I placer mines yielded last seasons an igive promise of yielding my with the more thorough system wiff be in use. These galches are very valuable. The claims front on the gulch, and the set from one to many thousands of these mines are worked out, nor years to come. So far they worked, being surface-dispring abundant, and with a good fall, mines progresses, however, and system, either by bed-reck flume employed, these mines will underically. aystem, either by bed-reck sume employed, these mines will unde richly.

The whole bed of these various "prospects," but the "pay-street wood City, and upwaris of a mi wood guich, the pay-streak hogs of the guich; in trait, this eplaces hundreds of feet beneath hills, which rise on either side a height of from 300 to 500 feet. Gen. Caster House, in Deadwood Guich, have sunk a shaft to be course,

course,

THE RICHEST DIGG
are, and have thence followed is
about 200 feet, running their is
atreet and the stores and dwellin
These same owners recently may
flon, by commencing to ank a si
in front of some of the principa.
The shaft, if sunk, would effect
at these stores. They were ask
manded, to stop, but the ruply
this street to bed rock; guess
graved sown here; " and the pick
at work again. Six sheeters pr
from the clothes of each, works
being on their side, as fercive
them was made, which is the setting disputes sere now. Th
bought the surface of the atreet
ing therefore the sum of \$700,
miners then shouldered their
began work at their old shaft, a
LAND TITLES

LAND TITLES

LAND TITLES

LAND TITLES

In whose office claims, as located
by, the country having until fed
dian reservation, before which
here in volation of law. The
opening a new mining camp is
in whose office claims, as located
within a certain number of day
limbe to be "imped." The
Claims were day located, often
the location notice and various trecorded; the City of Dead
wreets and dieve had out; loss
the faith, of these records. I
legal gentlemen, who are here
with the advice that all this be
Hills were open to settlement,
tion of law, and as a result
"multi and vold," and the
appet of the store of the fairly
illustrate this, I will state a very
has long been in the peacean
property, relying on his local
the ratification of the Red Co
opened the country to settle
happy ignorance, pursues the
cerves a private triegram that a
had affixed his signature

had affixed his attentive important document, the said treaty. B at once and files his "location actice his then watches for a chance to A's absence. If he game a "mine points in the law"; if a succeed in court or cour Meanwhile A file his "Wine tridges, and sleeps in his shaft."

UMPING STR. Under the same idea that the

BOATS.

IME TABLE.

RTURE OF TRAINS

Leave. | Arrivo.

Leave. | Arrive.

LOUIS and ONIOAGO FER SHORT LINES. mar Malison-st. bridge, at Office 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. Arrive.

GAN SOUTHERN,

Leave. | Arrive.

*8:25 a. m. *7:30 p. m. *10:00a. m. *4:00p. m. *5:05 p. m. *11:00b. m. *6:00 p. m. *7:00 a. m.

THUY BATLEDAN'

Leave. Arrive. 7:25 a. m. 7:45 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 11: 50 a. m. 9:30 a. m. 4:25 p. m. 9:30 p. m. 7:05 a. m.

15 a. m. * 4:00p. m.

10p. m. † 0:85 a. m.

ph-si., acar Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

100 a m. (7:30 a m. (7

od Grand Pacific Hotel.

BATLETATA

Building, foot of Mosphon., Falmer House,
suriton Building).

Leave., Arrive

8:30 a. m. | 6:30 a. m.

bhorman-sta. Tip-cei

OR LOUIS BAIL-

proll-sta., West Side-ck., and at depot. Depart. Arrive. A:40 a. m. 7:20 b. m. 8:60 p. m. 17:30 a. m.

Depart. Arrive. 8:65 a. m. | 6:80 p. H. 8:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. ROKOMO LINE Depart. | Arrive. 8:404 E. 7:30 A. III.

AGO BAILWAY.

30 a. m. 3:40 % m.

Their Sufferings and Discoveries.

Description of the Country, Its Res and Prospects as They Are.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Past Rended the Earth's

Bowels,

Mining a Possibility.

Description of the Country, Its Resources and Prospects as They Are,

Lass Titles—Recorders' effices—"Jumping Sirets and Chrisms—Prospectur—
Wages and Friets.

The more Gene Cirrespondent.

Desawoon Cirr. Black Mills, March 26.—And the product of the effort to number its contains, come glass hand pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and pushed the bowle of the aarth outward, pash and particular the pash and pash of the pash and pash and pash of the pash and pash of the pash and pash and pash and pash and pash of the pash and pash and

no supplies, was

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Indeed. But their cyes caught the golden glitter
in the sands, and a "discovery" was made;
"locations" were then made by themselve
and others who had joined them, above, to the
number of eighty-six, and below to the number
of seventeen, naming the district "Whitewood."
About this time another party had penetrated to
the same creek, at a point about nine miles below
Deadwood: had made a "discovery," and located
daims above and below discovery to the number of
eighty-four, maming the district "Cape Horn,"
eighty-four discovery in Cape Horn District lying
next to seventeen below discovery in Whitewood
District.

During the winter of "75 and "76 discoveries were

District.

During the winter of '75 and '76 discoveries were made on Deadwood, Black Tail, Bob Tail, Gold Run, Saw Pit, and Poor Man's Gulches, all of which lib within the limits of the rich quartz beit described in my last letter, and the entire gulches located. All this, property is now very valuable, and has yielded the principal part of the gold taken from the Hills last season, amounting to about \$2,000,000.

OOO.

The stories of their richness has clothed these ranged dark hill-tops with a golden halo which has been the beacon-light, the focal point, toward which the restless, adventances spirits of the East and west have turned. To those leaving the comforts and pleasures, the safety and prosperity of an Eastern home, the over-recurring question must be: Is this but a wiil-o'-the-wisp; will this golden splender pale on a nearer approach, and disappointment, disaster, and disgust follow? The opinion of any individual is of but little importance,—the duties of a correspondent plain, to describe

ance.—the duties of a correspondent plain, to describe
THE COUNTRY, ITS RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS
AS THEY ARE.
This latter I shall undeavor to do, at the same time giving my opinion, which is also that of the old California and Montana miners here in large rumbers, that the country is rich, so far as developed,—rich simost beyond comparison, and will be no disappointment to the intelligent and prudent.

Within the guiches of which I have spoken the placer mines yielded last seasonnearly \$2,000,000, an give promise of yielding much more this year with the more thorough system of muling which will be in use. These guiches are all located, and are very valuable. The claims are each 300 feet from one to many thousands of dollars. None of these mines are worked out, nor will they be for years to come. So far they have been easily worked, being surface-dispines, and water being thundant, and with a good fall. As work in these mines progresses, however, and a more thorough system, either by bed-reck flumes or hydraulies, a employed, these mines will undoubtedly yield very richly.

The whole bed of these various guiches spoken of

employed, these mines will undoubtedly yield very richly.

The whole bed of these various gulches spoken of 'prospects," but the 'pay-streak' is likely to be 'spotted' and fortnous in its course. At Deadwood City, and upwards of a mile above up Deadwood city, and upwards of a mile above up Deadwood gulch, the pay-streak hugs the northern side of the gulch; in truth, this streak is in score places hundreds of feet beneath the surface of the hills, which rise on either side of the gulch to a height of from 300 to 500 feet. Just west of the Gen. Custer House, in Deadwood City, the owners of claim No. 25, below Discovery, on Deadwood Gulch, have sunk a shaft to bed-rock, where, of course.

Guich, have sunk a shaft to bed-rock, where, of course,

THE RICHEST DIGGINGS
are, and have thence followed the "pay streak" about 900 feet, reaning their tunnel under Main street and the stores and dwellings which line it. These same owners recently made quite a speculation, by commencing to sink a shaft in Main street in front of some of the principal business houses. The shaft, if sunk, would effectually stop business, at these stores. They were asked, and then commanded, to stop, but the reply was, "We own this street to bed rock; guess we'll strike pay passed sown here;" and the picks and shovels were at work again. Six-shooters protruded ominously from the clothes of each workman, and, the law being on their side, ne forcible attempt to coerfect them was made, which is the favorite method of settling disputes here now. The merchants then bought the surface of the street in their front, paying therefor the sum of \$700. The enterpoising miners then shouldered their traps," and again began work at their old shaft, a few feet away.

LAND TITLES.

sould lawfully be made, would hold the property; tence these was a RUSH FOR RECORDERS' OFFICES, who were compelled to employ extra help to keep up with basiness, which fairly debuged them. To llustrate this, I will state a very common case. A man long been in the peaceable possession of a susperty, relying on his location, made price to be ratification of the Red Cloud treaty, which peace the country to settlement. While he, in apply importance, pursues the "pay-streak," B reveives a private telegram that ex-President Grant and affixed his signature to that all-important document, the bill ratifying sid treaty. B at once "rune his stakes," and fles his "location notice "with the Recorder, lie thum watches for a chance to gain possession in As absence. If he gams possession, that is "nine points in the law"; if not, he hopes either a succeed in court or compel a compromise, transvalle A slie his "Winchester" with carridges, and sleeps in his shaft.

"JUMPING" STREETS.

Under the same idea that the platting of the dir

was illegal, it has become, to a disgraceful extent, common to build in the streets. The men employed for this purpose are of the most desperate class, who are, to use a street phrase, "on the shoot." They would be just as likely to go about the work without humber or tools as without his work without humber or tools as without a belt of six-shooters and a dirk. Vigitance Committees have in earlier days prevented all such outrages, but as courts are expected to be organized here very soon, and as any attempt to prevent their erection would surely result in loss of life, the citizens prefer to wait until that time. A large two-story house is building, almost entirely blocking the street, just opposite the Gen. Caster House. The following dialogue is said to have occurred a few nights since between one of the men engaged on this building and a peaceable pilgrim who was passing down street:

"Halt' G—d o—n you. What have you got?" followed by the distinct click-click of a pair of pistois.

"Nothing: come and see."

"Well, you but that's just what I'm doin', by G—d."

An examination scemed to satisfy him, as he added:

"Well, that's all right. Now go on; I thought you had a sargent light. How the "Giant Hand" in the Dim And Made Placer, Gulch, and Quarte The First Pioneers to the Black Hills,

"Well, that's all right Now go on; I thought

BOUTES TO THE BILL. HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI. CHICAGO, April 5. - General Orders No. 3. - I. -To meet the urgest wants of the public, the fol-To meet the urgent wants of the public, the fol-lowing routes connecting the Missouri River with the Black Hills have been selected in accordance with the provisions of a late trenty between the United States and Sionx Indians, and are, with the approval and by the authority of the Honorabie Secretary of War, announced for the informatica and guidance of all concerned:

of the source of boundary of the sloux reservation—on the shortest and most practicable route to Deadwork of the State o

boundary of the Sioux reservation—on the shortest and most practicable route to Custer City.

II.—As the opening of these routes will require the establishment of numerous stations between points of departure on the Missouri River and the 193d meridian of longitude, within the Sloux Reservation, it must be distinctly understood that such locations will not carry with them any proprietary right to the land, and will be subject to such conditions as the Honorable the Secretary of War may impose after the surveys are made and the routes legalized.

III.—The western boundary of the Sioux reservation, as provided by the late treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians, is as follows: Commanding at the intersection of the 103d meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraka, thence to its intersection with the south fork of the Convention of longitude to the south fork (Belle Foursche), thence up the north fork of aid Cheyfann River to the and 103d meridian of longitude to the south branch of Cannon Ball or Cedar Creek.

By command of Lieux.—Gen. SHURIDAN,

By command of Lieut. Gen. SHURIDAN, R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribing.

Ottawa, April 5.—A demonstration of unemployed workingmen took place here to-day.

A crowd consisting of 200 or 300 men and boys out of work first assembled at the Town Hall, where they were addressed by the Mayor. They then marched in a body to the Parliament buildings with the intention of laying their grievances before Mr. Mackenzie, several in the crowd crying out "Give us work, or we'll starve!" On arriving at the main entrance they pushed the door open and proceeded up the stairs to a long committee-room where the Select Committee on Banking were in session. The door of the com-mittee-room being closed against the crowd one of their number stood on a window-sill in the cor-ridor, and told them that Sir John A. Macdontheir number stood on a window-sill in the corridor, and told them that Sir John A. Macdonald would not have refused them admittance, as Mr. Mackenzie had done. The Hon. Peter Mitchell addressed the crowd, advising them to disperse. The men then left the building, and, when outside, one of their spokesmen made a harangue, and concluded by proposing a resolution of censure on Mr. Mackenzie for refusing to admit them to the committee room. After the resolution had passed the crowd dispersed, giving cheers for Sir John Macdonald and groans for Mr. Mackenzie. The members of Parliament are highly incensed at the invasion of the Parliament buildings by the mob. It is said that at the head of the crowd were men who own city lots, and the whole thing was a political demonstration.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTERAL, April 5.—Charles E. Leland and Charles Leland, proprieture of the Clarendon Hotel in Saratoga, the Rossmore in New York, the Delawan, in Aibany, and the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch arrived here last night, and to-day looked over the Windsor Hotel, the lease of which is open for competition.—The Windsor is said to be the largest hotel on this continent.

Toronno, April 5.—The steamer Norseman left Port Hope for Rochester, with a full load of passengers and one hundred head of cattle, this morning, the first trip of the season.

The steamer Norfolk burned to the water's edge at Napance to-day.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Shoux Cirr., la., April 5.—The river has been rising all day, and is now at this point about sixteen feet above low water. Telegrams from Fort Randall and Greenwood, Dakota, state that the water covers the bottom land, and has floated off an immenze amount of wood and hay and done considerable damage to other property.

THE SOUTH PARKS

John McCaffery Makes His Appearance on the Stand.

All About the Sand, Gravel, and Clay Contracts.

Mr. C. T. Bowen's Examination Resumed

-The Unadjusted Balance.

The Payment of the Park Bonds Fully Provided Por .- The Sinking Fund.

MORNING SESSION.

MORNING SESSION.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The South Park Investigating Committee reassembled at the Grand Pacific yesterday at 10 a.m., all the members being present, and Gen. Rowett presiding. Judge Wilson, James H. Bowen, and Commissioners Price, Sidway, and Morgan were also in the room during the morning, but Chauncey T. Bowen and Mr. Cornell were not

with a mass of documents containing a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Board up to Des. 1, 1876, as follows:

Loss discount. 162, 333-Fonn park sasessments. From laterest on deposits. From laterest on deposits. From secrued interest on bonds. From entery sources, sales of hay, clay, etc. From outstanding loans on certificated since 87,000

For sandry open accounts. 76, 0.3

Total expenditures. \$5,019,708

Recepts, as per statement. \$5,019,708

Recepts, as per statement. \$6,019,708

Balance on hand unexpended. \$100,618

Deposited thus:

In American Exchange Bank, New \$72,441

York. \$10,618

It was discovered at this point that Mr. Davie had not been swore, and the omission was at once rectified. The witness said that his previous statements might all be considered as good as if oathbound, for he would answer for their absolute truthfulness in all particulars. He furtner stated to Mr. Herrick that he had made an arrangement to procure a statement of the resources of the Commissioners.

missioners.

Mr. L. B. Sidway desired to correct one or two of his answers of the previous day, having since that time obtained data. The cost of the superstructure of Pavilion parkway was \$48,314; that of the gravel-work on Oakwood boulevard \$7,200. The amount paid to Brackett & Waite was for abstract work, and the \$100 received by witness was for legal expenses on account of E. W. Russell.

stract work, and the \$100 received by witness was for legal expenses on account of E. W. Russell.

JOHN M'CAFERRY
was then sworm. Had lived at Brighton for about foorteen years. Knew Sidway since 1869, and knew George W. Gage in his lifetime. Never owned any property jointly with Gage, nor had he any interest with witness. Made no special efforts to have any particular men placed on the Park Commission, and never circulated any petition in favor of any particular Commissioner. First got a contract for the Board for Drexel boulevard in 1869, and had been at work for them ever since; that is, there was always a contract in hand. The bulk of the work was done on Drexel and Grand houlewards, Bayard avenue, and Pavilion parkway. It consisted of gravel furnished and hid, also clay supplied, and work done to roads, etc. Thought that there was no digging included.

The Commissioners with whom witness had most to do were Cornell and Gage; believed that the contract for 20,000 yards of clay, which is now pending, was made with Morgan, but the Commissioners were all there at the time, and they beat him down in the price; did know whether the Board advertised for bids or not; could not remember the exact Egures on the Fifty-fifth street work, but the Park Board had contracts, and those would show: received nothing for extras, but had received his pay under the contract. Bayard avenue rau east and south from the west parks; might be able to ascertain what work he did there, and what price was paid, if he got the contract. Bayard for clay and gravel put on in layers. Witness had to haul, agread, water, and do the whole work for that price. The date of the contract was made he price \$2.75 per cubic yard for Jolies gravel. Witness thought that ferre the contract was made he engegested to the Committee, that cinders be used for the hottom of the road, and the change was baside accordingly. The price remained un-

their figurea.

By Mr. Goodrich—The Fifty-fifth street work was in contemplation for a considerable time.

Witness further said that a few months after he became possessed of the land he was offered \$40,000 for it, but this was about the time of the panic, and the negotiations were never consummated. He thought when he got the land that it was cheap; at least he was so informed by competent judges. The Commissioners had tried several experiments with readways, using micadam, tar, and gravel, and all sorts of things, but none of them were successful.

asked the witness a number of questions as to the railroads over which gravel had to be hauled from Joliet to the parks. Witness said that averal transfers were necessary, and that he had to put in switches at his ewa cost in several instances.

An inquiry as to whom Mr. Robey appeared for elicited the information, afforded by Mr. Truesdell, that the Committee had accepted his services.

An inquire and committee had accopted his services.

Col. Thompson suggested that he last represented the Colehour interest in the courts.

Gen. Rowett said that Mr. Robey did not appear on behalf of Colehour.

Mr. Robey himself explained that he appeared for about 200 citizens and taxpayers of South Chicago, and Mr. Rales suggested that these gentlemen formed the tax fighting party.

After this little interlude Mr. Robey proceeded with his inquiries as to the cost of gravel and of transport, after which Mr. Herrick repeated the question asked by Mr. Truesdell of the Committee, as to whether the wincas would have bought the Cotton tract for \$40,000 cash. Mr. McCaffery said he had aiready made answer. Mr. Relea then read the Ffity-fifth atreet contract, which allowed a bedding of six inches of cinder on that street.

Gen. Howett asked if bids were advertised for this work. The witness could not remember. He did not believe that the put in a bid, and he did not know what contracts, if any, he had bid for.

Mr. Herrick read from the Fark Board records of July, 1872, present Messrs, Cornell, Gage, and Sidway, where bids were opened. McCaffery offered to supply gravel for Pavillon Parkway at 28.85 per cubic yard, T. T. Adams offered at 27.78, and J. H. Shepherd at 32.64. At the meeting of Oct. 12 Adams withdrew his bid, and on motion the others were rejected. This was the only reference to bids made by McCaffery or any one else, as far as Mr. Herrick could discover.

Counsel asked if Mr. McCaffery knew Why THE BIDS were RELECTED.

The witness said his impression was that the bids of Adams and Shepherd were straw bids, and that the Board was simply fishing for information as to how cheep the work could be done. He did not know why the Adams bid was withdrawn, but was under the impression, regarding the Shepherd bid, that the man who made it wasn't in a position to furnish a smithereen of gravel to sup one, nor from any source.

Mr. Sidway said Mr. McCaffery was right about the Commissioners "fishing" for information.

the man who made it wasn't in a position to furnish a smithereen of gravel to any one, nor from any source.

Mr. Sidway said Mr. McCaffery was right about the Commissioners' "fishing" for information, and not intending to accept the bids.

The winess leased the sand-beds from a man named Rowell, and Mr. Gage was in no way interested with him in that or any other transaction. The only exception was that of the small piece of property on Western avenue, where he and Gage did some work for the Town of Lake, long before the parks were ever began. In this case they did the work jointly, their reasons being that they owned property there and wanted the improvements made.

In answer to Mr. Kales, the witness said that his bookkeeper informed him that they lost about \$6,000 on the part of Bayard avenue which was made with clay. In his dealings with the Park Board he had on the whole made some money, but no more than would be a reasonable compensation for his trouble and outlay. The Board did not pay him on time, the fire bothering them considerably. They owed him about \$30,000 at the time of the blaze, and refused to pay him, but afterwards advanced \$5,000. They had since settled matters.

This concluded Mr. McCaffery's examination for the time, and a recess was taken until half-past 2 occlock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CRAUNCEY T. BOWEN.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr.

Kales explained that Mr. Chauncey T. Bowen
would be unable to be present. Some malicious
person had instituted a suit against him, and had

person had instituted a sun against ann, and had procured a caplas for his arrest. The case was to come up during the afternoon, and Mr. Bowen would be on hand the next (this) morning. He had not seen Mr. Bowen, but that was his understanding of the situation.

Mr. Truesdell protested against these continuous delays. On Wednesday it was promised that Bowen should be present the next morning, then a sowen should be present the next morning, take a postponement was asked until the afternoon, and new it was asked that he be given still further time. He, for one, was opposed to these postponements, and he mosed that Mr. Bowen be sent for. The motion prevailed, and a messenger was dispatched to Judge Lawrence's office in the Ashland Block to feeth him.

fetch him.
Pending developments, Mr. Herrick read the

statute relating to THE ISSUE OF BONDS. THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

He contended that this law which provided that separate accounts should be kept had been violated; and be further claimed that the Commissioners had run up the bonded debt of two millions, and had made a number of special assessments. At this point the messenger returned and announced that Constable Laimbeer had promised to produce C. T. Bowen before the Committee at the expiration of

one hour from the time he was notified.

Mr. Kales then took up the law and furnished his construction of it. He held that the Board were

line. When short and the water with the Construction of the product of Y-1 (1997) and the Produc

nated sum of \$400,000 for interest, making | Gondy, J. B. Waller, L. S. Hodges, John Crightes, C. M. Hows.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING. There were about 350 people at the noon prayer-meeting yesterday,—a large attendance for this time of the year.

As an opening, "What a Friend we have in Je-

sus" was sung.

The Rev. Mr. Davis then read several requests the union meetings holding there; for the salva-tion of wives, husbands, and daughters.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

He thanked God that He was ready at all times to your out from the infulte fullness that was treaspour out from the infinite fullness that was tressured up in Jesus Christ blessings such as they stood in need of, and such as they asked in behalf of others. He petitioned Him to show that He was with and in those that were seeking Him. and able to support and strengthen them, if they but trusted in Him. Might all in doubt accept Christ!

The hymn commencing, "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah," was sung by all.

The New, Mr. Patson read the twentieth chapter of Numbers. This was followed by "I hear Thy welcome voice."

Prof. Gill then sang "Hallelnjah, what a Savor."

welcome voice."

Prof. Gill then sang "Hallenjah, what a Savior."

Mr. Pation said there were many beautiful and practical lessons in the lesson read. The Book of Numbers seemed to be emphatically a book of warfare and si walk in the wilderness, and the twentieth chapter put forward in a very small compass a perfect picture of human life. It oppned with death and closed with death. Between the opening and disobedience. Throughout all of it, however, there ran the grace of God,—redemption, for becarace, long-suffering, and patience with a rebellious people. The moment Moses was brought face to face with the difficulties, he did not attempt to reason them out, but he applied to God. This was a sublime example of a Christian—of a man who trusted in God. and carded his troubles to Him. Two thoughts were brought out by the chapter: That the desert life tested us and brought out what was in God. The necessity of absolute faith in God was shown. We had no right to quarrel with our circumstances—with our thorny path—so long as God had promised to be with us. The misery of life was the misery of unbelief. Whatever He put upon us, whatever difficultiess were in our way, we should take God at His word. He could strengthen and support us in the miset of the desert sands, and if we trusted Him would bring us into the promised land.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said that it was hard to say yet what would be the result of the work in Boston, but the meetings were increasing in interest, while at first they were attended by those who came is from the country towns, now the Lord's spirit seemed to be interesting those in the city itself. This showed that God answered prayer, and was an encouragement to continue to pray, and not to grow weary or faint.

Mr. Fletcher remarked that, if we needed anything, it was to learn the duty of forbezance toward those we had to deat with. Moses was held up as an example to teach up on the promised land by lowing his temper, because they tried his patience.

"Rock of Ages" was sung,
Prayer was affered

by losing his temper, because the better the common of the

fore:
A gentleman in the audience said that one thought was suggested to him by the lessen: That one sin, one act that was wrong, was enough to bar them from Heaven. We should not trust in good acts, but trust wholly in Christ, for apon that alone was based our hope of salvation.

After singing "I gave My life for thes," the benediction was pronounced. PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest was held at the institution, on North Halated, yesterday. Vice-President Milligan pre-

The Agent, the Rev. John M. Faria, reported that there was an unnaual pressure on account of the hard times, yet, notwithstanding, he had ossiderable success in making collections.

The Treasurer, James Otis, reported that the endowment find was now \$154,000. There was a debt of about \$10,000,—the contingent expenses, including taxes of \$6,000, for the past year.

The report of the Faculty showed that there were twice as many students as in the previous year, the graduating class numbering fourteen, while only three received certificates in 1878. The prospects for the coming year were fine.

The Rev. Dr. Blackbarn reported an accession of \$427 volumes to the library, due chiefly to the efforts and generosity of Hanson R. Corning. Eap. of New York, its founder.

An election of officers then took place, with the following result:

Pressent-The Rev. J. L. Millians. of Princeton.

Vice Presidens—The Rev. John M. Faris.

Speciater Craimistics—The Box. J. E. Millians. Curtia, D. D., of Rockford.

Secretary The Rev. John M. Faris.

Pressent-The Rev. John M. Faris.

Exercites Committee—The Ron. Seminel M. Moore, the Rev. John M. Faris.

Pressent-The Rev. John M. Faris.

Pressent-The Rev. John M. Faris.

Pressent-The Rev. John M. Faris.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

The Rev. John M. Faris.

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The Rev. John M. Faris.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

The Rev. John M. Faris.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

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The Rev. John M. Faris.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. D. C. G. N. Selson.

Rev. Co. Thompson. D. C. G. R. Se

saired seem of \$600,000 for between, making at 1800,000 in all.

The American Leve will 1800 in 17, 72, 73, 75, 26, 26 and in 1870 8000,000, making a total of \$2, 150,000,000 in 180,000,000, making a total of \$2, 150,000,000 in 180,000,000, making a total of \$2, 150,000,000 in 180,000,000,000 in 180,000,000 in 180,000 in 180,000

any, these amounts went to pay. He had no indebtedness payable at that bank.

In reply to Mr. Truesdell the witness said that he was in New York for a considerable time watching over the financial affairs of the Board. If there was any overdraft, or possibility of overdraft, the deposited money to protect it, and gendraft as the deposited money to protect it, and gendraft as the deposited money to protect it, and gendraft as the deposited money to protect it, and gendraft as the deposited money to protect it. and gendraft as the deposited money to protect it. The North Star Baptist Church, corner of Sedgwick and Division streets, which has been without as he did of his own private account. He produced another check for \$7,000 on the German-American Bank, and deposited in the American Exchange, of New York, to the credit of the Board; also two checks for \$10,000 each, dated April 23 and 24, 1875, devoted to a similar purpose.

Mr. Herrick asked for the explanation of the still-missing \$9,000. Mr. Bowen sai that he had kept no personal books, but had sent all the memoranda to Chicago. Witness further said that he had drawn many checks, which was duly credited, and his only explanation was that, during the period covered by the forementioned, he was sick and unable for mearly twelve months to afford the requisite explanations to the proper officers.

In reply to Gen. Rowett, witness said that he was at one time connected with a New York bank as a Director. This was the German-American.

The usual discussion then occurred as to adjournment and the plans for the morning's work, and fanally it was decided that Mr. Davie should spend the forenoon, in commectorn with Mesers. Pearc and Bowen, in trving to clear up the cloud surrounding the \$72,000 transaction, the Committee to fill in the time with the examination of other witnesses. The committee them adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING-There were about 350 people at the noon prayer.

Exterminating Snakes.

Laurence (Rus.) Pribuns.

The citizens of Lickskillet, Ridgeway Township, Osage County. Kas., have had an amusual kind of excitement in hunting snakes. Last antum some people saw some snakes going in and out of a hole in Mr. Losh's place, so a number of neighbors concluded to dig them out. A week ago last Saturday a party went to work. After digging a part of the afternoon they came to a den of the reptiles. The result of the slaughter was eighty-six, consisting of rattlesnakes, copperheads, black snakes, and blue racers, some of which were six feet long, and some were as large 8s a man's arm. Some of he rattlesnakes had as many as ten rattles.

> AMUSEMENTS. M'CORMICK HALL.

PRIDAY EVENING, April 6, 1877, GRAND CONCERT, Benefit of the Mercy Hospital,

QUARTETTE CLUB, MISS JENNY BUSK, Soprano, Dr. Jordan, Violin; N. Ledochowsky, Piano; Arthur Creswold, Organ.
Reserved Seats, \$1; at Root's Music Store.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY......Proprietom DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE COMPANY. Priday and Saturday evenings and Saturday Matines, after due preparation, will positively be produced. BLUEGLASS Monday evening. April 2, R. McWade as Rip Van Winkle. Thursday evening. April 12, Farewell Benefit to Will E. Chapman.

FARWELL HALL. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D.,

THAT BOY. SATURDAY EVENING ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

PARWELL HALL. LECTURE the RON. WM. CAREY, late U. S. Attorney in Utah. Subject: "MORMONISM." RIDAY EVENING, April 6. Admission, 25 cents Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matines only tir LEMONS! Monday The popular actor Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU

ADELPHI THEATRE.

To-night, the Prince of Paulomimiata.

TONY DENIER Magic Changes Berridge in the spectacular comic Grand Transformation.

"JACK AND JILL." PHANS.

BAGNOLIA BALIL

Secret of a Pair Face

Magnolia

NEWS THE BALD ing, and treat your hair we have your hear we the pure, clean restarting AND AND AND GRAY destroy it, but beings it be new life by nature's of GRAY process. The Enthinsen co

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, food of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with Canada, Françaul, Wednesday, April, 9.3D-a.m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent. 55 Broaway, N. T. or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Satu-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, Bains of passage—From New York to Southampion, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cashs, \$480; second cabin, \$60, gold; necerage, \$50 currency. For freight or passage apply to Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western Tuesday, April 3
ARRAGON, Symons. Tuesday, April 37
Cabin passage, \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage \$21,
Scurriou Circletts, \$1300, Propad Scerage or Circletts, \$4500, Propad Scerage o HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Summer Instruction in Science for 1877.

For Teachers and either Adults.

Courses of instruction will be given as follows:

1. General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, by

Mr. C. F. Mabery, Fec. 83.

II. Phaenogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. George L.

Goodsle, Fen. 821.

III. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G.

Pariov. Fee. 833.

IV. Geology, by Prof. M. S. Shaler. Fee. 804.

V. Scology, by Reserv. Walter Faxon and W. K.

Brooks.

The fees are payable in strance, by unall of its person, to Alien Danforth. Bursar, Cambridge,

A circular which gives full information about these courses may be obtained by applying to the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Including a stamped envelope.

Theroughness, Convenience, Econom

IN. sa HEATING Brought to a remarkable perfection by CRANE, BREED & CO.,

683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O BLACK HILLS TRANSPORTATION.

We are prepared to transport goods from Sidne.

Nebrasks, the nearest point to the Rills on the Unit.

Facific Railroad, to Custer City, Dendwood, and other places in the Hills. We will receive goods at Sidney store them, and give through bills lasting at an favorush raise as from any other points. We are owners of transportation capable of healing over 600,000 has indepted to the control of th

DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the paramership hereby extaining between Prederick W. Wolf and William Research was used to firm name of Wolf & Fitgara's a dissolved, and that the business will be hereafter of the only Prederick W. Wolf. All active and passivill be assumed by him. WM. FITZUERALD, PRED W. WOLF.

Chicago, March 1, 1877.



THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

at 8 a. m., 29.92; 8 p. m., 29.92.

ward Murdock, an insane man, 40 years of is missing from Room 8, McCormick Building.

the feet and six inches in beight, has black gray hair, and full beard, and wears a suit of clothes. The police are looking for him. In this special train served on the Baltimore do yesterday morning, bringing 270 emigrants. Maryland and Pennsylvania for Mt. Carroll, m. Sterling, and Lincoln, Neb., making about 0 who have made their homes in the West this

At 10:30 yesterday morning George Rabe, residing at No. 270 Hurbut street, committed suicide by taking a too. 270 Hurbut street, committed suicide by taking a dose of poison. Dr. P. Scheppers was set for, but he arrived too into to render any assistance. Domestic infelicity is the alleged cause. Deceased was 52 years of age, of German birth, and leaves quite a family. Deputy-Coroner Korn held the inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

The effect of the recent flood in discoloring the water used in the city has already been noticed, and several physicians yeareday remarked to a seporter-upon the injurious effect of the water under on the practice, especially among children. They stated that since the discoloration of the water they had met a great number of cases of summer-complaint or diarrhes which were stubborn and in some cases dangerous. They attribute the malady to the emptying of the Chicago River into the lake, and recommend the greatest economy in water-drinking as the surest remedy.

Dr. F. W. Streich, 69 Randolph street, has been

per a the surest remedy.

Dr. F. W. Struck, 69 Randolph street, has been elected President of the German Y. M. C. A. The other officers are: Vice-Presidents, Charles L. Samer, H. Hornang, M. G. Good, J. C. Burnelster, E. A. Sanifeltt, and G. Heppe; Recording Secretary, Ott. F. Pfengener; Corresponding secretary, William Mestadt; Treasurer. P. A. Vicebegall. The Germans are going to publish it. M. C. A. monthly in their own language. On the 12th inst. the next meeting will be held, mil in the 15th inst. the Rev. Dr. Hartman, the ablest lerman minister in this city, will address the Aspeciation in Upper Farwell Hall.

The members of the Board of Trade were somethat startled yesterday by the announcement on hange that Messrs. D. H. Lincoln & Co. had sustended. The fact of Mr. Lincoln being President of the Board of Trade were somethat startled yesterday by the announcement on hange that Messrs. D. H. Lincoln & Co. had sustended. The fact of Mr. Lincoln being President of the Board of Trade were somethat startled yesterday by the announcement on the afternoon a Thibuna correspondent called a Mr. Lincoln, and was told by him that the base was compelled to succumb owing to the relatation of some receed the immediately available assets by some \$20,000. Under the circumstances Mr. Lincoln deemed it advantage of the state of the firm receed the immediately available assets by some \$20,000. Under the circumstances Mr. Lincoln deemed it advantage of the said of the house, and thus probably double the ability. He hopes to make the tarm by the convision of some real estate securities within a few year, and then resume. In Board of Trade circles a greatest sympathy is felt for the firm. The rumor trent in the afternoon that Mr. Lincoln had tenter the circumstances it would not be cepted if offered.

RUMRYING THE LAZY-POOTED STEEDS.

seeme car (on Madison street) at Canal she
id the conductor she was in a great hurry to get
the County Hospital, and asked him
he would not order the Jehu to
ake better time. As she made the request
to looked very significantly at him and relapsed
a corner. Her face was inshed, and a nervous
ovement denoted that something unusual was
sout to happen. The conductor took in the sitution much quicker than almost any other unmared man of his occupation would have done, but
sere was a Blue island avenue car in ahead of
im, and he could not make better running time.
Then he passed Halsted street he gave the driver
ord to "let her go," and informed him that unse he reached Harrison street in four York mintes there was going to be trouble in that car, and
e would have to lend a hand. Jebu understood ies he reached Harrison street in four York minnts there was going to be trouble in that car, and
he would have to lend a hand. Jehu understood
the cause of the conductor's unwonted seriousness,
and gave his nags the end of the lines
as he said, 'Git up! git up!" And those horses
just galloped as if a coal of fire had been placed on
their backs. There was one other passenger in the
coach, and "he was a male" of about 30 years.
The female traveler appeared to be in distress, the
conductor was nervous and expectant, the driver
alsahed away at his horses, and the male passenger
was curious. The woman fainted. 'Gracious
goodness!" gasped out the conductor to the male
passenger, "what shall we do?" And he whispered in his sar. The other nodded assert! Harrison-atreet was reached; male passenger got out
and assisted woman to the Hospital, she fainting
five times on the way. A lapse of two weeks ensued,
and that same conductor and that same driver carried that same buxom-looking woman down on
that same car, but the male passenger was absent
and the woman carried a small but animated package in her arms, well and happy as ever she was in
her life, and congratulated the conductor on his
good time on the recent up-trip, and invited him to
the christening.

POLITICAL.

THE WEST TOWN CANVASSING BOARD,
composed of Collector John Hofman, Assessor
James N. Clark, Supervisor Avery Moore, and
Town-Clork Hertz as Secretary, yesterday morning at 11 oclock commenced counting the bellots
cast for town officers and Constables. At that time
there were present Democratic candidate for Assessor, Capt. Gleeson, and Mr. Hausen. There
was also a noble army of Constablisty aspirants.
The Democrats were very confident before the canyassing commenced. They had a faint hope of victory
and it was only a hope, and a small one at that.
After the Sixth Ward had been counted "chops"
fell somewhat, as it showed a Republican majority. The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth
changed this somewhat, and 7 o'clock last evening
the Democracy boasted a unipority of some 600.
Then came the shades of sunset over their counternances. The Eleventh Ward was a dampner, the
Twelfth a binter, the Thirteenth a cheker, and
the Fourteenth final douth. These wards deluged
them, and the little hope within them was crushed
forever.
Yesterday morning there was a threat made of POLITICAL.

facewar.
Yesterday morning there was a threat made of compelling the Board to count the vote cast for James W. Clark, for Assessor; but when it was found that this fraud had only received about a hundred votes or so, there was a general withdrawal of all threats, and everything was allowed to proceed quietly.

The complete returns give Hoffman, Republican, 18, 366; Baker. Democrat, 10, 316; majority for Hoffman, 5, 050. For Assessor, James N. Clark, Republican, has 15, 069; D. F. Gleeson, Democrat, 10, 335; and James W. Clark, 131; Clark's majority, 4, 548. Pedersenisand Tarble's majority are about 4, 000. Without doubt all the Constables on the Republican ticket are elected.

The Canvassing Board meets again this morning at 0 a. m.

THE FOURTH WARD.

When the hurty-burly's cone,
And the battle's lock and won,
then it is that the ordinary attendant of the ward
meeting finds his interest in politics all gone, and
he settles down once more into his nermal character. This was no doubt the reason why only
a handful of Republicans met last evening
at the Club's hall, on Thirty-first street,
congratulated each other on the remarkable victory
of last Tuesday, requested several committees to
make their reports at the next meeting, listened to
Mr. Sutherinnd's fiftry-seventh invitation to every
Republican in the ward to join the Club, and then
adjourned until next Thursday evening, when the
states will be feasily charact and new officers elect-

HYDE PARK.

Total.... Hamilton's majority. 24.

Mr. Pierce would be justified in contesting the electice. Illegal votes are said to have been cast. One man who went to South Chicago, said that he stopped a large number, but this he thought that it must have been going on before he came. However, whether Mr. Pierce will contest or not, some votes were crooked, and the other candidates will be expected to demand a count. A primary was held in the Police-Station for the nomination of two members for the Board of Convention. Mr. J. B. Caihoun, a member of the Board, called the meeting to order. James Wadsworth was Chairman. Sergt. Ryan nominated H. N. Hibbard, and Accountant Lewis nominated M. J. Rassell, the present incumbents, who were nominated unanimously. The meeting then adjourned. The election comes of Saturday afternoon at the Village Hall.

THE JAIL

Sheriff Kern's management of the County Jail has been subjected to much criticism at one time and another since he has come into office. It has been the especial delight of divers prisoners of literary taste to write letters to the newspapers representing a frightful condution of affairs inside that institution, and calling upon the public, in the name of Justice and Hamanity, and all the rest of these secretary and called presentations. AND THE PRISONERS' POOD. those scarce and ideal personages, for reform. Now, it may be assumed fairly that whenever abuses are found to exist anywhere, the newspapers are never slowe in attacking and exposing

been written and said for and against the present system of dieting the prisoners, that the public mind is doubtless muddled and mixed as to the true facts in the case. Saturday the Grand Jury made a report which, after praising the cleanliness of the Jall, proceeded as follows:

In relation to the food farnished by the Sheriff, we find it is heither sufficient in quantity, nor as nutritious in quality as it should be, falling in both far below what the taxpayers of the county are entitled to expect, considering the price paid, viz. a "duffer," or portion of bread weighing half's-pound (fourteen ounces to the pound); one cup of cooke of a very inferior quality, scarcely answering the name of codes. The above containing and watery,—deficient in both quantity and quality, made of meat-cuttings, throus, tough, and un aistable, as mall portion of the residue, after the soup is made, served up as culled meat; one small potato about the size of an English wainut, and some cold water comprises the dinner. For supper one "duffer" and a cup of water is the sum total of the meal.

Yesterday the following communication was sent to this office:

to learn that even criminals have rights on the he is bound to respect. Prisoners who have triends or money can have their meals brought in to them, while triendless infortunates are obliged to live on the meagre fare furnished by an interest of the control of

shellow active seep, there is private private private and the control of the state of the state

and exclaimed. "You have shot me." In quick succession the young man fired two additional shots at the policeman. He could not say whether the deceased, Michael Pitzgerald, was the young man who did the shooting. Flynn retalasted by firing two shots at his antagonist, the two men being about eighteen or twenty feet apart, and both standing in the middle of the street. After the second shot the young man staggered and fell to the ground, and Flynn then fired a third shot at him. The witness praised the officer highly for his courage in rashing into so intense and bitter a fignt, and thought he was fully justified in shooting the man who had fired three shots at him.

Denis Driscoll, clerk in a grocery store at No. 622 Canal street, and clerk at the polls on the day of election, also testified to baving seen the fight in the middle of the street. He saw a crowd sround a young man named Hetterman, and saw Ed Byrne wirking nim. There was soon a general fight, in which several persons were badly knocked about, among others a man named Heffernan, who was on special police duty at the polls. He saw one man notint a revolver at a policeman, but did not know exactly what followed.

William Dahoney saw Fitzgerald step up to the officer after be had broken up the row, and fire at him, apparently without cause. Flynn followed him to Barber street, where Fitz fired two more ahota, whereupon Flynn took out his revolver and fired. Fitz fell, and as he did so fired womore ahota, whereupon Flynn took out his revolver and fired. Fitz fell, and as he did so fired with a shot. Witness thought that Flynn's life was in pertil long before the first shot was fired by him. During the fight, witness heard Ned Byrne say, "Boys, pull your guns and shot."

Robert Buther, a teamster at No. 68 Judd street, saw the young man fire a shot ai Flynn while he was making the crowd desist from fighting, and this se thought was the cause of the officer flynn fired again. Fitz had fired two more ballets. The shot which took effect was fired white Fitz

corroborated the testals of the lateness of the hour, the inquest was adjourned over until to-day, when Ned Byrne and a half-dozen other witnesses will be examined. The evidence will show that Byrne was the direct cause of the riot, upon which charge he is held in heavy bail. THE SOUTH TOWN.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS. A meeting of the South Town Board was held esterday afternoon at the office of the Town Clerk, yesterday afternoon at the office of the Town Clerk, No. 46 Clark street. There were present Justices Summerfield, D'Wolf, Haines, Meech, Foote, Pollak, and Wallace, Supervisor Lincoin, and Town Clerk Carver. Justice D'Wolf presided.

Justice Wallace moved that the claim of Henry Markwiegel, amounting to \$85, for maps furnished Ed Phillips, be audited. As Gleeson refused to give up the books, the only evidence to be obtained was from Markwiegel himself. Justice Wallace understood the work had been bonestly performed.

was from Markwiegel himself. Justice Wallace understood the work had been bonestly performed, and recommended the payment of the claim. The motion was carried.

Justice Wallace reported favorably on the bill of, Williams & Thompson for \$150 for legal services rendered Collector Kimball. The bill was accordingly andited.

The claim of Julius Rodbertus, amounting to \$250, for maps, was also allowed.

The Supervisor presented his annual report, of which the following is a summary:

Total receipts. \$31,162
Total disbursements, for which vouchers surrendered by me consist of four orders paid and
canceled, issued by Watts S. Carver on certificates of credit, made during my term of offace, and now remaining on the in the office of
the Town Clerk. \$16,438

Balance in my hands. \$14,724

Appended to the report was the following rather instructive statement of taxes and commissions for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876:

Town taxes of 1873 and prior years, collected by F. M. Cleary. \$6,175

Commissions in eccess of \$1,500, collected by P. M. Cleary. \$6,175

Town taxes of 1873 and prior years, collected by H. B. Miller, in excess of his commissions. 14,345

16, 183 commissions in excess of \$1,500, collected by M. Evans.

Town taxes of 1874, and prior years, collected by H. B. Miller, in excess of his commissions. 4,826 Total amount for 1874..... 10, 330

by M. Evans.
ministons in excess of \$1,500, and deducting commissions on town taxes,—\$200, 61.
own taxes of 1875, and prior, years, collected by L. C. Huck, in excess of his commissions. 21, 162

ball not yet ascertained.

The report was adopted, and a Committee, consisting of Justices Baines and Summerfield, appointed to look over the Supervisor's books. This Committee expedited its labors and reported that everything, was all correct. The report was adopted. adopted.

Justice Pollak submitted the following resolution, which, after some good-natured discussion,
was lust:
WHEREAS, By the school census taken by the City of

WHEREAS, By the school census taken by the City of Chicago September, 1878, it apnears by the returns made to the Board of Education by Charles C. Chase, School Agent, that the population of the South Division was 104, 768; and Whereas, The South Division of the City of Chicago comprises the Town of South Chicago; and Whereas, By law the Town of South Chicago; entitled for every 10,000 fahabitants to one Constable, being ten Constables in air; and Whereas, The Town Clerk, not knowing the number of the population of South Chicago, only issued his election notice for nine Constables; therefore, belt Thesolves, That it is the sense of this Board that the Chicago is the Chicago of Canvaswers of South Chicago shall certify to as having received the highest number of yours for the office of Constable at the election, held Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The Board then adjourned to meet Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

THE COURT-HOUSE FENCE.

The County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. President Holden in the chair, and present the full Board. Court-House lot, the office, sidewalk, etc., and to keep it in repair until the building is completed, and to pay \$300 to the county, or \$400 to any char-

what was allowed Harms to pay the damage arising from the bad levels.

Commissioners Ayars moved as a substitute that there be allowed the difference between the figures based on the contract, \$112,901, and the outside measurement, \$141,640. This would give Harms about \$127,500.

The substitute was voted down.
On motion of Commissioner McCaffrey, it was decided to recommend that the matter be made the special order for Monday afternoon.
The Committee then arose, and Commissioner Bradley made their report, and it was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

MEDICAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS
of the city was held at the Tremont House last
evening for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. The attendance was

The first business announced was the reading of a paper by Dr. Tooker on scarlet fever. The Doctor said that the announcement that he was to read a paper was premature. For want of time he had prepared nothing more than a few statistics in reference to scarlet fever. He said the statistics on the subject had alarmed him, and he proceeded to give some of them. He had found that between March 1, 1876, and Feb. 1, 1877, there had been 972 deaths in this city from scarlet fever, and he estimated the total number of cases at between 8,000 and 10,000. Comparing the number of deaths from the disease with the total mortality, he found the ratio to be as one to nine, and, comparing the rage of the fever here with epidemics in other cities, he found that the work of the dread disease had been more fearful than most persons comprehended. He thought septic poison, which had been brought about by imperfect sewerage, mght have had something to do with the disease. The lake, he said, had been higher than for years, which had interrupted drainage and backed the sewerage matter into the houses and filled them with impure gases. He had had the fever in his own family, and attributed it directly to the cause named.

As against the septic theory of the origin of

own family, and attributed it directly to the cause named.

As against the septic theory of the originiof the disease there were also some strong facts, for, while the disease had raged here it had reged with similar fatality in cities and towns, and even on the Plains, where the drainage was perfect. The cause of the disease, with these contradictory circumstances in view, was not entirely clear to his mind, and he regretted that he had not had more time to devote to the study of the subject and to better present his ideas. In the further consideration of the subject the Doctor referred to the various ways in which the disease had been treated, dwelling at length upon the use of sulpho-carbolate of soda as a preventive and a treatment. It had not been very successful, so far as he could learn, from which he reached the conclusion that the disease could not be antiseptically treated, whatever might be its origin.

The remarks of Dr. Tooker were discussed at

be antiseptically treated, whatever might be its origin.

The remarks of Dr. Tooker were discussed at some length, and his ideas were generally concurred in.

The President of the Society, Dr. Duncan, delivered the annual address, which was an able document and full of interest to the Society. Among the questions to which it directed especial attention was the division of the Homeopathic College, which had occurred during the year, and was to be deprecated. It recommended the appointment of a committee which should seek to harmonize the profession, etc., on this subject.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, with the following result: President, Dr. R. N. Tooker, Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. D. A. Colton; Censors, Drs. Hedges, Tooker, Vilas, Duncan, and Underwood.

The meeting then adjourned.

STILL FALLING.

THE SUBSIDING FLOOD.

The water in the river and canal continued to fall up to last night, and, unless a heavy rain ensues those streams, which have been "on a high" for nearly a week, will soon find their original levels, and the river emell far sweeter than has been its wont. The combined filth of abattoirs, rendering establishments, and other cesspools has been poured into the South and West Branches, of the poured into the South and west paraches, of the river with had effect for years, and the present flood-tide which now sweeps down into the lake is working great good in one respect,—it will purify the dirty bed of the river and its branches, and thereby tend to the better health of the city during

the dirty bed of the river and its branches, and thereby tend to the better health of the city during the coming summer.

All present dangers from the freshet are past, and nothing but a heavy and continued rainfall can place life and property in jeoparuy. All the docas are a foot out of water, the water has entirely receded from the lately overflowed-land in the south wastern portion of the city, and the great inconvenience which existed from the inundation is no longer apparent. Still, precautionary measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of the flood, in the event of a heavy fail of rain, and it is suggested that official attention be given at once to the sources of the freshet and something done to prevent a recurrence of the danger and damage. A freshet but a little greater than that which lately prevailed would do incalculable damage to the lumber, shipping, and other interests and the river. The water is still much above its usual mark, and a current of five or six miles an hour in running down the West and South Branches, while the dirty fluid discolors the clear waters of the lake several miles from shore, and from one end of the city to the other.

The submersion of the territory in the southwestern section cannot fail to have a detrimental effect on the inhabitants thereof; for the earth is soaked thoroughly, and the houses must become very damp and unnealthful in consequence of it. Sewers are greatly needed on Ogden avenue. New Blin Island avenue, West Twenty-second street, and other leading thoroughtares in the district above mentioned.

The large lake in Douglas Park, which had been swelled to a size sufficient to cover everything around it but the bridges and mounds, has gone

role large lake in Douglas Fark, which had been swelled to a size sufficient to cover everything around it but the bridges and mounds, has gone bark to its former level, and the damage done to the road grades, trees, blants, etc. . is being rapidly repaired, and the park will soon be open again to subtlets. to vehicles.

No effort has been made to relay the sidewalks on Western avenue from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets, but the necessity for them is very great.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts yesterday were about \$500. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1, 182 from miscellaneous sources, and \$2,201 from the Water-Department.

salaries yesterday and made happy. The amount disbursed was about \$20,000. The Police and Fire Department will be paid to-morrow. The Comptroller is now prepared to pay, and is paying, the claims against the city for the raising to grade of those houses on Blue Island avenue brought below grade by the building of the viaduct on that thoroughfare.

Building permits were issued yesterday to A. C. Fish for a two-story store and dwelling, 25x80 feet, on State near Twenty-third street, to cost \$2,800; and to Franz Pauler for a two-story dwelling, 20x42 feet, No. 61 Mohawk street, to cost \$1,800.

following articles condemned: 2 carcasses, 24 quarters, 31 breasts, 8 loins, and 3 shoulders of beef; 15 calves; 3 sheep; 4 quarters of mutton; 30 quarters of venison; and 13 rabbits. The Department also posted 240 searlet-fever warning-cards 51 in the North Division, 34 in the South, and 155 in the West Division.

also posted 240 seariet-fever warning-carde-51 in the North Division.

HILDEPTH.

The Aldermen are very unwilling to say what course they intend to parsue in regard to the admission into their midst of the self-convicted perjurer and whisky-thief elected Tuesday in the Seventh Ward. It was said yesterday that the present Council, in canvassing the election-returns, would refuse to issue a cortificate of election to the bummer, and leave the question of eligibility to be passed upon by the new Council. Should that be the course pursued, the matter will undoubtedly be referred to the Law Department, where Corporation-Counsel Anthony, with his suthorities piled up beside him, smilingly awaits anch reference.

Mr. Anthony refuses to say what his opinion is, but it is plain to discern that he thinks that illighted can never again take a seat in the City Council of the City of Chicago. The city charter provides that the City Council can for certain offonses argel one of its members, but not swice of resigning, been expelled from the Council he could not be expelled again for his numerous misdeeds, and upon that ground some claim might be based. But this cuts no figure since he is ineligible. Furthermore, Mr. Riordon, the Democratic candidate of the Seventh Ward, will contest the election, and the sirght holty. Of the present to deny Mr. Hildreth a certificate of election, and of the new Council there will be even a greater number opposed to associating with the man.

From the report of the Boiler Inspector, Mr. John D. Murphy, for the period of time since his appointment, June 13, 1870, to March 1, 1877, the following facts are presented:

The number of boilers inspected was \$29: of tanks, 33: the number of boilers of the condemned, 1, tanks condemned, 3. The most common defects were cracked, bagged, corroded, and bilstered plates; the absence of water or steam gauges, or, if there were any gauges at all, the fact that they were choked up or defective; the leakage of flues, need of furnace repairs, choked furnaces, a

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Court-House Fund yesterday contained \$48,000, and yet Walker cannot get hold of any part of it. The situation to him is provoking in The recently-elected town officers of the Towns

Walker reports that the water has so far receded at Lemont as to enable him to locate his quarries. He expects to commence grappling for stone in a few days, and to fo ward another load to this city. In the County Court yesterday, Maggie McGuire, Elizabeth Armstrong, Conrad Olfer, Christian Johnson, and Maggie Clark were adjudged insane, and ordered to be confined in the Insane Asylum at Jefferson. The case of Mary Gallagher was tried, and she was found to be sane.

The Commissioners are elated at the prospect of a visit from members of the Legislature in refer-ence to the Normal-School property at Raylewood. They are eager to get rid of that property, and when the law-makers arrive they will be treated like lords. Nothing will be too good for them. One of the patients at Col. Cleary's Hospital yesterday fell through the elevator-way accidentally and broke a leg and fractured his shoulder-blade. This is the result of the negligence of the Hospital Committee in failing to have the elevator properly inclosed, as was ordered weeks ago by the Board.

Board.

The failure of the late South Town meeting to make any appropriation for the year has caused Commissioner Cleary to begin to inquire what is to become of the South Town orders he has been holding for several years. He thinks that his only rejef is through the courts, and threatens to turn his

attention in that direction at an early day.

Mrs. Pike, the wife of the murderer, is very tired of staying in jail, and complains that her health is falling her. Yesterday she was making an effort to raise the necessary money to pay an attorney to apply for her relief on a writ of habeas corpus. It is not very clear what she is held for, and she thinks that her imprisonment is too grevious to be longer borne. Her husband is of the same opinion. borne. Her husband is of the same opinion.

Walker and Sexton, the warring contractors on
the Court-House, had an interview yesterday and
had an understanding, both agreeing to relent a
little. Walker is to go on and complete the setting of the first course of stone, lay the planking
around the work, and then Sexton is to come on
with his brick. This arrangement does not entirely suit Walker, but it was the best he could do.
lie loses an opportunity to claim damages, and,
beside, is as far from getting any money as ever.

Sametrion Walker of Lemon was had to be a sever.

beside, is as far from getting any money as ever.

Supervisor Wells, of Lemont, was before the Committee on Town and Town Accounts yesterday, and received a severe scoiding for the liberality with which he had been dealing out relief to undeserving parties. He tried to explain his extravagance, but not very successfully, but left the Committee with the promise that if he was allowed to go in peace he would sin no more. He went, but nasmuch as his successor was chosen Tuesday his promise is not likely to be of any practical value.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Hon. William Carey, late United States Attorney of Utah, lectures this evening in Farwell Hall on Mormonism. Price of admission 25 cents.

A Gospel temperance-meeting will be conducted at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ravenswood Sunday at 7:30 p. m. by two reformed men from Chicago.

Gospel-meeting in Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and West Huron streets, on 'A Business Man's View of the Plan of Salvation." The Rev. John H. vincent, D. D., of New York, will lecture in Farwell Hail Saturday evening about "That Boy." He is an attractive speaker, and the matter of his subject is said to be very witty and interesting.

may call for them.

Pains have been taken to make the entertainment at the Church of the Atonement this evening unusually interesting and attractive. In addition to the lecture by the Rector, the Rev. Francis Mansfeld, on the subject, "What I Learned on My Recent Visit to Europe," there will be a fine musical programme, executed by the Blaney Quartette, the choir of Trinity Church, with Mr. Bond as organist, and a duet by Mrs. F. B. Wilkie and Miss Skage.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

The remains of Miss Justina Condit were expected to arrive last evening. The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock this morning. This estimable young lady was 22 years and 8 months old at the time of her death. She is the daughter of A. B. Condit, Esq., Supervisor and Treasurer of the town. Miss Condit left Ragiewood about nine weeks are, on the recom-She is the daughter of A. B. Condit, Esq., Supervisor and Treasurer of the town. Miss Condit leftEnglewood about nine weeks are, on the recommendation of her physician, for Florida, a change
of climate being deemed necessary to save her life.
Her sister, Miss Dell Condit, accompanied her and
remained with her until her death. Her father arrived at Aiken, South Carolina, where they were
stopping a few hours before her death. Miss Condit attended the Cook County Normal School during the years 1870 and 1871, where she won by her
nobleness of character and fidelity to duty the
respect of the entire faculty. At the
end of the year she concluded to take
a course of study that would particularly fit her for
a profession. She withdrew from the Normal and
went to the Rockford Female Seminary, where for
three years she gave herself to the study of languages. Here she also took a high stand as a ripe
scholar and a young woman of great promise. Miss
Condit has been engaged in the study of medicine
during the last year until her failing health compelled her to stop. Her death has cast a gloom
over the society of Englewood, where she is wideiy known, highly respected, and dearly beloved by
those who knew her best. She took a hand in
every good work. Her great ambittion was to become a missionary, and her whole life had been a
preparation for this. Her Christian character has
exerted a great influence upon the young people of
Englewood. Her death was caused by quick consumption brought on by a severe cold.

LAKE YLEW...

The following is a list of officers elected, and the

sumption brought on by a severe cold.

The following is a list of officers elected, and the majority of each: Supervisor, Seth F. Hanchett, 274; Assessor, Adam J. Weckler, 487; Collector, Oscar Charles, 535; Town Clerk, Henry C. Bradley, 160; Commissioner of Highways, District No. 3, Peter Schafer, 326; School Trustee, Franz Baer, 586; Overseers of Highways—District No. 1, Lanty Kennedy, 586; District No. 2, Edward Chant, 505; District No. 3, Nicholas Hansen, 539; Justices of the Feace—William S. Ten Broeck, 587, and John N. Hills, 583; Constables—George Cappell, 485,

AMUSEMENTS.

The complimentary benefit to Mrs. Frank Murdoen was a gratifying testimonial to that lady's popularity and superiority as an actress. The house was well filled, and the audience attentive and demonstrative. The "Marble Heart" was produced with fine scenic effects, and was performed with marked excellence. Mrs. Murdoch took the role of Tan in the second control of the seco M'VICKER'S. formed with marked excellence. Mrs. Mardoch took the role of Thea in the Dream and Marie in the Drama, and represented the timid, innocent girl with fine exect. Mr. Thorne did well as Raphael, with now and then a tendency to wreck himself on gizantic whispers, and too much intensity of passion. Miss Laura Don, as Marco, was faultless. Her impersonation of the ambitions woman, striving to hide the 2ne touch of nature that softened the stone into which she had resolved herself, was careful and artistic and perfectly natural. The Volage of Mr. Harry Lee was good, with the exception of his at times too rapid reading; and the rest of the cast was fully up to the requirements of the play.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect perfection where a difficult piece is produced for only one night, and the whole company should be congraniated upon the manner in which the "Marble Heart" was produced.

"Lemons" comes on again to-night, and will be presented to-morrow, matinee and evening. The clever society hit is increasing rather than diminishing in popularity, and is one of the best things of the season.

EMERSON'S MINSTRELS.

KMERSON'S MINSTRELS.

Crowded houses at the New Chicago attest the excellence of the bill presented by this troupe. A better minstrel organization has never visited Chicago, and from the overture to the final farce the programme appeals to the popular taste. Mr. amerson has engaged good artists and has invented an attractive bill, and is to be congratulated upon the recognition his efforts have met. HAVERLY'S.

HAVERLY'S.

All difficulties have finally been settled, and
"Blue Glass" is billed at last, and will be produced for the first time to-night. Not a little curiosity has been aroused by the failure to present the
play in the start, but an opportunity will now be
afforded to investigate its mer.ts. MUSICAL NOTES.

That admirable organization, the Mendelssohn
Quintet Club, will give their first concert to-morrow evening at Hershey Hall, with the following
elegant programme:

row evening at Hershey Hall, with the following elegant programme:

1. Quintette in C, op. 162

2. Cavatina from "Lucia" Regnava nel Silent.o Demersoman Miss Elia C. Lewis.

3. Concertino for fittle. Demersoman Adaglo from Septette, op. 20.

Adaglo from Septette, op. 20.

(Arranged for six insatulients by Thomas Ryan.)

5. Solo for violocalio on Polish metodica. Servais Redespont in Promise Ryan.)

6. Polonaise for violis "Asir II.

7. Allegretto (in Sve-eight time). Rubenstein (From quartette in G uninor, op. 90.)

8. Songs—1(a) Scrinade union, op. 90.

8. Songs—1(a) Scrinade Taubert Miss Billa C. Lewis. Taubert Miss Billa C. Lewis. Brahms A concert will be given this evening at McCormick Hall for the benefit of the Mercy Hospital, in which Miss Jemile Busk, Dr. Jordan, Messra. Ledochowsky and Creewold and the Liesegang Quartet Club will take part.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Boston, April 5.—An injunction was issued to day to prevent the North Bridgewater, Mass., Savings Bauk from doing business. The Bank Commissioner found certain business paper in the assets of the concern which induced him to seek an injunction. The bank may possibly resume business if the doubtful paper is guaranteed.

sume business if the doubtful paper is guaranteed.

Special Diapatch to The Tribe:

QUINCY, Ill., April 5.—The exact condition of the Cauton, Mo., Savings Bank, recently suspended, has not yet been made public. It is generally understood that the assets will pay a good dividend to depositors, estimated to be in the neighborhood of 75 per cent, and probably nearly all the deousits. The stockholders will suffer more. The bank holds considerable real estate, which has gradually decreased in value, but is still worth something.

San Francisco. April 5.—On being advised of the failure of Mr. Friedlander, the interior banks holding his notes to the amount of \$400.000 at once offered to carry them three or six months without interest. This offer was declined, as the accummodation would still fall short of the necessities of the case. Mr. Friedlander states, concerning the results of his tonnage operations for the season, that the charters which last June promised a profit of a quarter of a million have actually made a loss of \$150,000. He denies owing either Baifour, Gutarie

NORTH INDIANA M. E. CONFERN BLUFFON, Ind., April 5.—The North I f. E. Conference organized here, with 1 They presiding, and 185 ministers president Wiley presiding, and 185 ministers present.
F. Hasty, J. E. Earn and C. E. Diabe velected Secretaries. Committees were spot ed, the characters of the efficient Elders pass and the reports of the state of the Church various districts received. A committee appointed to draft resolutions of symposith Dr. H. H. Goode, who is lying at the not death in Richmond. Fo-night the anni sary of the Church Extension Society was he and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Marine and Dr. C. C. McCabe. The Preside Elders' reports show prosperity, excepting ficial matters. Nearly all the pastors report ficient salaries. The Preachers' Aid Sociheld its anniversary and elected officers.

FRESH ASPARAGUS
and cauliflower have appeared in our maria
They are, of course, of California growth, but a
luscious to look upon and taste. Porter Brother
of No. 163 South Water street, have them fore
The same firm deal regularly in the freshest
best foreign, domestic, and California fruss the
come to this market.

Dr. Price's Alista Bouquet is delicately deligated,—the odor of dainty buds; the most exquisiperfume for the handkerchief.

WATSON-SPANG-At the residence of pride's sister, No. 463 Michigan-av., by the R. Dr. Mutchell, Mr. C. H. Watson, of Detroit, Michael Mrs. Carrie Spang, of Chicago. DEATHS.

LANSING—In Shanghal, China, after a short II ness, S. J. Lansing, of California, aged 30 years are presented in the control of the father, No. 130 West Harrison—Michael Fitzgeraid, Jr.. aged 20 years are

Michael Pitzgeraid, Jr.. aged 20 years and months.

Funeral on Priday at 10 o'clock, by carriage is St. Patrick's Charch, and theuse to Calvary.

RRAD—April S. Laurie M. Read, aged 2 years and 6 months, beloved child of Hiram and key Read.

Funeral from their residence, 1400 South Deschorast, Friday, April d, at 10:30 o'clock, by exclages to Calvary Cemetery.

ELLSWORTH—April S, of convalsions, Botto, Ellsworth, onngest son of John J. and Amade M. Ellsworth, aged 3 years and II months.

EF Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McANDREW—At her residence, No. 163 Thisteenth-place, after a lingering libress, Am, he loved wife of John McAndrew, aged 62 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EF Providence and Woonsocket (R. I.) papers please copy.

CLARK—At his residence, No. 76 East Sinteenth-st., on the night of the 3d inst., of rhemmatism of the heart. John Fr., beloved hasband of Mary Jane Clark, nee Foley.

In his 33d year he has passed away, sintensity regretted by a large circle of friends and accusant-ances. Funeral on Friday at 10 o'clock, by garriages to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cometery.

EF Lafayette (Ind.) and Cork (Ireland) papers please copy.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. The standard remedies for all diseases of the imp are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Ses Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken be-fore the lungs are destroyed. a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Pag-

adelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phiegm or matter is ripe a slight court will throw it off, the nation has reat, and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schend's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schend's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gail binder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the altall of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the direction by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the paless will surely got well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck; either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, covers of Sixth and Archeste. Philodelphia cover Medice. ally or by letter, can do so at his principal office of Sixth and Arch-sts.. Philadelphia, every Mos Schenck's medicines are gold by all druggists if

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., THE BANKRUPT SALE

Watches, Diamonds & Jewelff WILL BE CONTINUED FRIDAY MORNING, April 6, at 10 o'clock a, m., s

Our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabseh-av. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

A LARGE STOCK New and Second-Hand Household Goods, Carpets, Cooking Stoves, &c.
ALSO 3 Planos, 1 Top Buggy, 2 Open Buggles, Old and B. W. Pier Glasses.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Saturday, April 7, at 9 o'clock, 14 crates W. G. Crockery and Rockingham Ware,

A French China Dinner and Tea Set, 144 pieces. Dressing Case Chamber Sets and Bedsteats.

FURNITURE.

An extra large stock and fine assortment of hossibility of turniture sold without reserve.

Farlor and Chamber Seta. Extension and Marble Top Tables, soria. Lounges, Easy Chairs, Walnut Besteads and Bureaus, Mest Safes. Walnut Chairs as Stockers, Book-Cassa, Wardrobes, Parior and One Chamber of the Chamber o

By ELISON, POMERCY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 85 Mandoiph-st. Our Regular Friday's Sale, April 6, commencing at 9:30 a. m. We have the Entire Furniture of first-class But-

New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets. Good Misfit and Second-hand Carpets.
General Hothebold Goods, Stoves, New Mattresses, Bedsteads, Crockery, Glass and Chin Warc, General Merchandise, etc. Bayers always find at our sales largest stock of goods, which mud be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

200 Spindle Steads. PRIDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock, at our Stores, we will soil, for account of whom it may concern, 200 Spindle Steads (more or less), finland, but without sizes, known as the Butler Patent Stead.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.
Will bold their Fourth Spring Auctio Spring Trade Sale of Boots and Shoes,

Thursday, April 5, at 10 a. m. An extra choice line of goods will be offered. By HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer, 108 Fitth-av.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE

divertised for this morning, corper of Mailton and
the don-air. is postponed to Wednesday, April 11, 20
of the world is will all be spid regardless of cost of

286 MICHIGAN-AV. Private sale of Household Goods, Marbie-top Walnut-ureaus, \$25; Bodsteads, Hair Mattresses, etc. To be

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all parts. I is and upward at 25, 40, 60e per a. Address orders GUN Paight. Confess

VOLUME X

Will display day and We

April 10 and 11, DOLMA

And many novelti own design. Also a general d AND To which we cordia

an invitation to, all. COAL KELLEY MORL

Lackawanna. Lehigh, and Blossburg WHOLESALE AND At lowest market Main Office, 97 Was

LOW GROVE, PA., TRATTSVILLE, OHIO (Le INDIANA BLOCK, INDIANA BITUMU BUCKEYE CAN

BRACKEBUSH, DICKSO FINANCIAL. DIM

Chartered by the loss of states of \$100 and multiples at 6 per multipl MONEYtoL By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nas In amounts as required, on IMPROV
PROPERTY, at HEST RATE.
Applications received and promp
by
H. A. HURLBUT, 75

Loans on Real MORTGAGE LO

New 2-story and basement stone-fro and Labelle-sta., to rent or for sale of time. EDWARD L. BREV 101 Washington Bure and sells COMMERCIAL P.
BTOCKS and BONDS.
LOANS on first-class Collaterals no
tales of interest. FINANCIA

Foreign Exchange bought and sold.
Orders and Vouchers bought or moneame. Rents discounted and money age and warehouse receipts. LAZ man, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Ch TO BENT. OFFICES TO In LaSalle B

Several very desirable offices, warmed with steam. Buildin proof, and with elevator. B. W. THOMAS, Las DOCK

For Rent, with two was and railroad connection, Branch, near Sixteenth-st R. S. & W. G. McCORI TO REN Store and basement 148 Fifth-ev. The location in the city for dry good any light jobbing business. East low. C. SAMPS

TO RENT-KEN A large prick bonne; lot 100x150 ft hear Forty-eighth-st. Apply to COX & BARNES. WANTED. A GENERAL A le wanted to superintend the sale in the great memorial picture. "" EVANGELISTS." This is a rare on liable man having \$150 or upwards.